The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising developments of our national resources, and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over 4 or 4½ per cent. interest.

Meanwhile the high price of Government bonds, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment, in which money may be SAFELY invested.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by nearly all holders; and what they desire is a reasonable assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotism of the people, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

Since then the habit of holding Government bonds, and of looking upon them as the only really safe securities to hold, has become so general that many other forms of investment, hitherto deemed of the highest class, have been neglected.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

Intelligent and careful investigation into the security of other classes of bonds from which a larger income may be derived, as a basis for wise discriminations on the part of prudent investors, is therefore becoming a necessity.

It is out of the power of a large majority of these desiring to invest money to investigate thoroughly and to secure the necessary information for themselves; they must, therefore, rely in great measure upon the results of the researches of others whose business it is to make such researches, and in whose fidelity and judgment they can confide.

This is one of the legitimate offices and public duties connected with bankers' business.

When the Government required the capital of the country for its preservation, and when our faith in the result assured us that the securities of the Government afforded the most secure and, for the time being, the most profitable mode of investment, we devoted our time and energies, and the entire resources of our business and influence, to placing the capital of the people at the disposal of the Government, and in placing in the hands of the people the best security they could possibly hold.

We refer with pride and satisfaction to the record which our books afford of many hundreds of millions so invested through us; and to the magnificent result.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The enterprises of peace, no less needful, in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of war, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases, a security as stable and enduring as the faith of the nation itself.

M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of a twenty-five franc piece into the metallic currency of the country.

EDINBURG, Nov. 10.—M. PREVOST PARADOL, the eminent French journalist, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he made the following pointed allusions to the political situation in his country. He said that centralization had lately been the tendency of the public men of France, but that policy has lost credit. It is felt that the Executive is too powerful. Its privileges must be curtailed, liberty must be given to the boroughs, and the departments must be freed from the arbitrary rule of the Prefects. He also thought neighboring departments should unite and elect members of the Senate.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for assurance, as to what forms of investment, more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the results of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We cannot offer advice to those who may be influenced by our opinions, for the investment of their accumulating capital, or in exchange for their Government bonds, anything which, according to our best judgment, is less secure or worthy of confidence than the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

We do not intend to offer or recommend to others any security in which we are not ourselves willing to invest.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS were placed at our hands, the particulars of which will be found in our advertisement on the last page of this journal.

FISK & HATCH.

TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Cortes and the American Minister.

Spanish Sovereignty at Home and Abroad to be Maintained.

A Fenian Committee Robbed in Dublin Mobbed.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

SPAIN.

Courtesies to General Sickles—The Cortes and Cuba—Spanish Sovereignty to be Maintained—General Dulce Exposing Intrigues—Another Rising—The Duke of Genoa.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—In the Cortes yesterday President RIVERO paid marked respect to General SICKLES, the American Minister, by visiting him in the diplomatic gallery. During the sitting, Deputy MAZAVEDDO asserted that the fillibusters had headquarters in Paris and London, with ramifications in Madrid; that they made a business of disseminating by telegraph reports calculated to injure Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired that dispatches be immediately telegraphed to Captain-General DE RODAS assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere. Minister BECERRA replied that Spain would sustain and defend herself at home and abroad; her sovereignty in the colonies, as well as on the continent, would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had just received official telegrams from Havana which announced that the insurrection in the Island of Cuba was diminishing.

The official *Gazette* publishes to-day the formal announcement of the resignation of Admiral TOPETA as Minister of the Marine. General PRIM, in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the Department until a successor to the Admiral is appointed.

MADRID, Nov. 10—Evening.—It is rumored that a letter has been received by the Government from General DULCE, exposing the intrigues of high personages with the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The letter also warns the Government that the Unionists will appeal to arms if the Duke is not accepted as a candidate for the throne.

Reports have been received from Lisbon that the Moderados who fled to that city from Spain are purchasing arms and making other preparations for a rising in their interest in Spain.

Up to the present moment one hundred and fifty-four Deputies to the Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of GENOA for King, and in addition to these twenty-four Deputies now absent have agreed in writing to support his claim.

The Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 10,000 troops to Cuba in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Amnesty—A Meeting of the Committee in Dublin Broken up—A Novel Mode of "Raising the Wind."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is still considerable excitement in Ireland on the question of the imprisoned Fenians. Dispatches from Dublin to-day state that last evening during a meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association and the Amnesty Committee, a number of men broke into the rooms of the latter, smashed the lamps, destroyed the furniture, purloined the records and committed other outrages. No arrests were made.

The Central Fenian Amnesty Committee ask Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. Their object in making this demand is to reduce the revenue of the Government, and at the same time provide means for keeping up the amnesty agitation.

The Irish Land Question—The Bank of England—Charter of the British North American Bank.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Times* to-day represents that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty, but if the Ministry are unable to cope with it, what must be said of their courage and statesmanship. They are strong beyond all experience. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in the resolution to stand by the Ministry in support of any thorough, searching, workmanlike attempt to cure the long-standing evil of Irish discontent. The Government have the power, if only their courage is equal to their power. High fortunes are before them if their minds are equal to their fortunes.

A further advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England is probable. The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1861.

FRANCE.

Paris Tranquil—Another Rochefort Demonstration—A Lecture on the Political Situation.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The city is entirely tranquil. There were several electoral meetings yesterday, and last evening a demonstration was made in favor of HENRI ROCHEFORT. In no case was there any public disturbance.

M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of a twenty-five franc piece into the metallic currency of the country.

EDINBURG, Nov. 10.—M. PREVOST PARADOL, the eminent French journalist, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he made the following pointed allusions to the political situation in his country. He said that centralization had lately been the tendency of the public men of France, but that policy has lost credit. It is felt that the Executive is too powerful. Its privileges must be curtailed, liberty must be given to the boroughs, and the departments must be freed from the arbitrary rule of the Prefects. He also thought neighboring departments should unite and elect members of the Senate.

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Kief—The Disease Raging.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The cholera is raging in the City of Kief.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Doubts of the Capacity of the Canal—Defects in the Aqueduct Pillars.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Suez, regrets that the opening of the Canal had not been delayed a few months. He fears that the passage to larger ships will not be free from risk. He states that the granite pillars of the viaduct are badly cracked, but thinks the injuries not sufficient to prevent traffic.

Trial of Rev. T. B. Smith for Wife Murder in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The evidence yesterday on the trial of Rev. T. B. SMITH for murder, developed some new facts which were brought out in the testimony of Dr. BURLINGAME which are considered damaging to SMITH's case. The more important testimony was of the fact that Mrs. SMITH's neck had a livid appearance—an appearance of violence inflicted. This was rebutted to a certain extent by the testimony of several physicians that a livid appearance of the neck is a natural result of death by strangulation; also that it is sometimes observed in cases where death has resulted from natural causes.

CANADA.

Trouble With the Indians at Winnipeg—Preparations to Resist the New Governor—Mills Burned at Montreal—The Ontario Parliament—Marine Disasters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A private letter from Fort Garry says: Upon hearing that the Canadian Government had appointed a Governor for the new colony of Winnepeg, the half breeds organized to prevent his entrance into that settlement, and hearing of his approach a formidable band of buffalo-hunters went down to Pembina to prevent His Excellency from crossing the line. They were prepared to use violence to any extent to compel his retreat. This action arises from the hostility of the Indians to the Confederation and its plans for territorial dominion. Bands of Chippewas at Lesser Lake are reported dissatisfied and disposed to make trouble.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—General WYNDHAM held a large entertainment last night, at which Prince ARTHUR was present. The oatmeal mills owned by Mr. TOWNS, in Montreal, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—In the House of Assembly, last night, the petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company was thrown out. Several members made strong appeals in its favor, but the ruling of the Speaker was sustained.

Sir FRANCIS HINKS has been elected to represent the County of Renfrew in the Dominion Parliament. The contest was very close and exciting.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A telegram received here reports the foundering of the ship *Cambridge* at sea on the 19th ult. She sailed hence for Sunderland. The ship *Corsica*, from Montreal for Liverpool, with grain, is ashore at Escoumin. Two barges, the *Saguenay* and *Oak Leaf*, laden with wheat for the Eastern States, were wrecked on Lake San Francis.

KINGSTON, Nov. 10.—There have been numerous disasters to vessels on the lake recently. The schooner *Alexandria*, hence to Oswego with barley, is ashore at Sackett's Harbor and is breaking up. The *Pandora* is also ashore at the same place, having lost both anchors and all her sails.

Later About the Indian Difficulty—The Trouble Smoothed Over.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul, says the account telegraphed this morning on the strength of a private letter from Fort Garry, that the halfbreeds had opposed the entry of the new Governor to the new colony of Winnepeg, is exaggerated. A mob of 100 started to interrupt the new Governor, and prevent his entry, but the number diminished by desertion to fifty, who barricaded the road over which Governor MCDOUGALL was to pass, but on his arrival a short conference satisfied them that their demonstrations were uncalled for. The mob then removed the barricade from his path, and escorted him with every mark of respect to the capital of his new dominions.

THE TURF.

The Liverpool Races—Second Day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—At the Liverpool races to-day the Sefton Handicap of five sovereigns each, two forfeit to the fund, with 100 added, for three-year olds and upward, was won by Mr. J. SAXON's b. g. *Plenipotentiary*, three years old, by *Mazeppa*, out of *Mary*, by *Idle Boy*; beating Mr. C. HEAD's b. f. *Bonnie Katie*, three years old, by *King of Trumps*, out of *Bonpane*, second, and Mr. O'HARA's *Sour Grapes*, four years old, third. The betting was four to one against *Plenipotentiary*, eleven to eight against *Bonnie Katie*, and ten to one against *Sour Grapes*. Six ran.

Chickasaw Jockey Club Races at Memphis—Third Day.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—The third day's races on the new course of the Chickasaw Jockey Club took place to-day. Owing to the bad condition of the track, occasioned by the rain, the attendance to witness the races to-day was again small. The first race was for the Jockey Club Purse of $500, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five. The following is the result of the race:

Corsican	1	1	1
Big Bobtail	2	2	2
Victory	3	3	3
Grand Duchess	2	4	4
Abe Baker	4	5	dist.

Pat Clayburne and Caruther's b. g., 3 years, by Boston.....dist.

Time—1:59, 1:52¾, 1:52.

Corsican was the favorite by long odds.

The second race was a selling race, dash of two miles, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,000, allowed five pounds; for $750, allowed ten pounds; for $500, allowed fifteen pounds; the winner to be sold by auction on the course, the excess over racing price to go to the Club; purse $400. The race was won by *Donovan*, beating *Betty Bay*, second; *Morgan Scout*, third; *Little Mac*, fourth, and *Adelaide*, fifth. Time, 3:55. *Donovan* was the favorite. The second race of yesterday has been postponed until Monday. This track promises to be a fast one, and one of the best in the Southwest. The officers and stockholders are among the most substantial and respectable business men in Memphis; and its position as a halting place between the West and the extreme South gives the course a great advantage in insuring the attendance of the most prominent turfmen in the country, as well as the most celebrated and promising horses.

Baltimore Club Park—The Postponed and Other Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—The race over the Baltimore Club Park, mile heats, best three in five, which was postponed after the fourth heat yesterday, resulted as follows: The fifth heat was won by *Goshen*, in 2:37½; the sixth by *Arion*, in 2:35½; the seventh by *Moses*, in 2:38. *Moses*, having won two heats yesterday, was declared the winner of the race.

The race for the purse of $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:36, in harness or wagon; $900 to the first horse, $450 to second, and $300 to third. The first heat was won by W. H. BOBBY's (of New-York) b. g. *John J. Bradley, Jr.*, in 2:34¾; the second by W. H. DOBLE'S (of Philadelphia) br. g. *Hope*, in 2:34¼, *Bradley* coming up to the score a neck behind; the third and fourth heats were declared "dead," *Hope* and *Bradley* scoring at the same instant. The third heat was made in 2:31¾ and the fourth in 2:32½. Darkness prevented the race from being finished, and the remaining heats will be trotted to-morrow. Previous to the race *Bradley* was the favorite 300 to 50.

The Wisconsin Election—Composition of the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The latest returns, nearly all official, of the election in Wisconsin show that the Senate will stand 18 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 3 Independent, two of the latter being Democrats. The House will stand 55 Republicans, 39 Democrats, 7 Independent.

Opening of a Friends' College—Swarthmore College near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The formal opening of Swarthmore College took place this afternoon, when a large number of its friends were conveyed thither by the Westchester Railroad. The building is a massive stone structure, four stories in heights, 320 feet front by 50 deep with the main building, and 60 feet deep containing a dining and lecture room. The laundry and steam power for heating the building is located in a separate structure. The institution will accommodate 200 students, but only a portion of the building is entirely completed and furnished.

The audience assembled in the lecture room, where addresses were delivered by SAMUEL WILLETTS and JOHN D. HICKS, of New-York, EDWARD PARRISH, President of the College, WM. DORSEY and LUCRETIA MOTT. The general expended in land and buildings amounted to $300,000, and contributions were solicited for $100,000 additional, to fully furnish the building and supply a library, philosophical and astronomical apparatus. The College opens with one hundred and eighty pupils, about equally divided between the sexes, the system of instruction being a joint education of boys and girls, though each society separate wings of the building. It was built by the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, but the pupils are not confined to members of that persuasion.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL.

Death of the Veteran at his Residence in Troy, N. Y.—Preparations for the Funeral.

TROY, Nov. 10.—Major-General WOOL died at his residence, in this city, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, in the presence of his family, Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD and JAMES, his colored servant, who has been with him for upward of forty years. He died almost without a struggle. His age was 86 years.

The time appointed for the funeral of the distinguished dead has not yet been announced. Major-General CASS, the companion in arms of General WOOL during the late war, will have charge of the ceremonies on the sad occasion, and has issued orders to the brigade of General ALDEN in this city, and the brigade of General WOODHALL in Albany, to turn out and act as the military escort. The Albany Burgesses Corps will also be invited to participate, and the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the soldiers at the Arsenal, and various civic societies will likewise participate. It is probable the Governor of the State and other distinguished citizens, civil and military, will attend the obsequies to pay the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the hero, statesman and sage. The ex-members of the old Troy Citizens' Corps, and such others as recently attached their names to a call for a reorganization of the company, to attend the funeral of General WOOL.

General WOOL's funeral will not take place until next week. The day is not yet appointed.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy—Rain and Snow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to draft a memorial, urging Congress to grant additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to enable it to perform semi-monthly trips to Japan and China; also, expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Governor Low as Minister to China, and petitioning that the Mission be made first class. It is raining in this city and snowing on the mountains. A carnival ball was given at the Mechanics' Institute, last night. The attendance was very large. The receipts were $5,000.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS.

Meeting of the Association in Louisville—Resolutions Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The General Freight Agents' Association met at the Galt House this morning, W. D. SNEED, President, J. T. TUCKER, Secretary. The attendance of delegates is very full and business of much importance is under consideration.

The preamble and resolutions introduced at the last meeting in regard to the shipment of shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., were ordered recorded as accepted, and it was agreed that they be put in force immediately.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, that highwines be carried at actual weight; that for beef and pork 320 pounds per barrel be the law for actual weight; hams and shoulders 440 pounds per tierce; beef 420 pounds per tierce; bulk meats 20 per cent. above the net weight as marked on boxes; that any deviation from the above will be considered a cut of rates.

A committee was appointed to revise the classifications of coast and westbound, with a view to protection against loss on all articles of great value. The Committee subsequently reported, suggesting for the consideration of the trunk lines radical changes in the westbound classification.

The Association will adjourn to-morrow, to meet again in Louisville in February.

THE INDIANS.

Fire Water at the Wheatstone Agency—A Fatal Fight Between Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter received at the Indian Bureau, from Captain POOLE, United States Indian Agent, dated Wheatstone Agency, Dakota Territory, Oct. 28, reports that, in consequence of the intoxicating liquors brought to that Agency and sold or given to the Indians for some days previous, more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed, and as one of the results Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brules, shot and killed Big Mouth, Chief of the Ogallallahs, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 23. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended trouble would come out of the affair. The Indians charge the whites with bringing liquor to the Agency. Captain POOLE had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the Agency for the purpose of guarding the public property and the lives of the employes at the post.

A Desperate Burglar in Buffalo—Two Officers Shot by Him.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—WM. F. JONES, *alias* "Bont," the Canadian burglar, shot Officer NICHOLAS KEARNS last night while the latter was attempting to arrest him. KEARNS struck the weapon with his locust and received a ball in his foot. JONES also shot Patrolman WETTERLEY before he was arrested. This would-be murderer, with an accomplice, was detected in entering a building, and while attempting to escape dropped a full set of burglars' tools.

Masonic—The Grand Consistory of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The Grand Consistory of Louisiana, composed of the Masons of the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite, are holding a lodge of sorrow this evening at the Church of the Messiah, in honor of the deceased illustrious members of that order. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, ALBERT PIKE, opened the ceremonies, and several members pronounced eulogies.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—One Man Fatally Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—The powder mill of ROCKWELL & MOSHER, at Westfield, blew up this morning, fatally injuring CHARLES TRYON, a workman.

The Trouble on the Erie Road—The Old and New Brakemen and Deputy Sheriffs Exchange Pistol Shots.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 10—2:45 P. M.—The trouble in this place last night has been greatly exaggerated. The difficulty occurred between the new brakemen and the Deputy Sheriffs on the one side, and the old brakemen on the other, and in which several shots were exchanged, but no person seriously injured.

The old brakemen are being paid off and discharged, and new men put on the trains, which are running regularly, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The Accident at the Ninth Brigade Review—Important Correspondence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Court of Inquiry to investigate the cause of the accident at the recent review by which JOHN FODKIN lost his arm by the premature discharge of a gun, has attributed the accident to imperfect cartridges made by a contractor in New-York for the State, the cloth for the bags being shoddy instead of wool.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Constabulary Act—The Vote in Many Towns—The Act Defeated.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—Returns from sixty-one towns, on the question of the adoption of a State Constabulary act, give 2,963 yeas to 5,819 nays. It will be defeated by at least two to one.

Among the returns received are the following:

Concord, five wards, 212 for, 614 against; Manchester, 418 for, 948 against; Conway, 4 for, 96 against; Lancaster, 86 for, 84 against; Dalton, 19 for, 32 against; Lancaster, 54 for, 62 against; Plymouth, 95 for, 72 against; Moultonboro', 20 for, 108 against; Centre Harbor, 18 for, 37 against; Hopkinton, 30 for, 90 against; Hillsboro', the home of Colonel HENRY D. PIERCE, 49 for, 161 against; Hooksett, 3 for, 40 against; Bradford, 30 for, 77 against; Keene, 307 for, 548 against; Nashua, 297 for, 608 against; Canaan, in the proportion of one for 20 two against; Lebanon, 40 for, 80 against; Newport, 86 for, 172 against; Warren, 19 for, 49 against; Meredith, 80 for, 70 against; Tilton, the home of Rev. Dr. HARMONS, 25 for, 7 against. In Ward Four, Concord, ABNER C. HOLT was chosen a member of the Common Council, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. JOHN HOTT. The vote of Portsmouth on the Constabulary law is as follows: Ward 1—27 yeas, 227 nays; Ward 2—41 yeas, 268 nays; Ward 3—7 yeas, 120 nays. Total, 75 yeas, 560 nays. Majority against the law, 485.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Meeting of the Old and New School at Pittsburg—Progress Toward Union.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—The adjourned meeting of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, which met in New-York last May, convened in this city to-day. The Old School Assembly met in the First Church, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. W. M. JACOBUS. The roll was called and 186 Commissioners answered to their names. After devotional exercises, a resolution was adopted to the effect that in the absence of principals, alternates be admitted to seats. Dr. MUSGRAVE moved that all matters requiring the concurrence of both Assemblies be referred to the Committee on Conference.

Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, read the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the difficulties in connection with the Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, congratulating the Assembly on the amicable adjustment thereof. The report recommends that Dr. WILLIS S. LORD be retained in the chair of Systematic Theology, occupied by Mr. MCCORMICK; that CYRUS G. MCCORMICK be released from the payment of the one-fourth installment of $25,000 of his gift of $100,000 to the institution, and he be regarded as having fulfilled his obligations; and that the three trustees elected by this Assembly be requested to resign, and their places be filled by persons acceptable to all parties.

In the afternoon session Dr. MUSGRAVE, of the Joint Committee of the Union between the Old School and New School and the United Presbyterian Churches, reported that the meeting of the Committee in Pittsburg, in August, adjourned *sine die* contrary to request; that another meeting had been asked by representatives of the Old and New Schools, but Dr. PRESSEY declined to consent to any further consultation on the subject. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That rejoicing in the immediate reunion of the two Presbyterian bodies, so long separated, we would gladly hail a Pan-Presbyterian union embracing all the branches of the Presbyterian family holding to the same confession of faith and form of government.

Resolved, That until such desirable union be accomplished, we will gladly welcome to our Church Convention all congregations, ministers and members, embracing doctrines of confession.

Resolved, That all uniting with us may freely enjoy the privilege of using such forms of prayer to Almighty God as their conscience dictates, as indeed is already allowed in the several congregations now in our communion.

A protest was received from the Board of Publication against an appropriation of its funds for litigation in Kentucky.

NEW SCHOOL.

The New School General Assembly met in the Third Church, and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. P. H. FOWLER. After devotional exercises, the Clerk reported that the whole number of Presbyteries connected with that body report favorably to a union—100 unanimously and three with one dissenting vote each. Rev. Dr. ADAMS led in prayer of thanksgiving. A committee was appointed to inform the Old School Assembly of this result.

In the afternoon session a small amount of unfinished business of the May sessions was disposed of. In the evening a large union prayer meeting of the two Assemblies was held in the Third Church. The report of the Committee on Reunion is expected to-morrow.

Indians Convicted of Murder—Escape of Two of Them.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Indian murder trial at Omaha before the United States Court was concluded last night. The principal evidence was given by the Chief of the Pawnee tribe and residents in the vicinity of the Pawnee Reservation. All four of the Indians were found guilty. Two of them, Blue-jacket and Horse-driver, managed to escape after the verdict. The United States Marshal is in pursuit of them.

Heavy Damages Against a Railroad Company—A Verdict of $17,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—In the Baltimore City Court, Chief Justice SCOTT presiding, in the case of MARGARET BECK and her four children against the Northern Central Railroad for damages in causing the death of MICHAEL BECK, husband and father of the plaintiffs, the jury yesterday afternoon gave a verdict of $17,000 damages. The defendants moved for a new trial. BECK was crushed and killed between the cars of the defendants in September, 1868.

Machine and Other Works in Taunton Burned—Loss $35,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine manufactory, POTTER'S machine shop and CUSHMAN & COGGESHALL'S tack works were totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on buildings and stock, $35,000. The insurance is unknown.

The Tennessee Legislature on George Peabody—The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Legislature today adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of GEORGE PEABODY. The House rejected the Senate amendment to the Convention bill, reducing the number of members to fifty.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—MARY E. WHALEN, aged 22 years, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself. Sixty emigrants from North Carolina, consisting of men, women and children, passed through Baltimore last night for Iowa and other Western homes.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—WILLIAM O'HARA has been committed to jail charged with the murder of his wife by beating her. She was very intemperate. In the United States District Court, THOMAS CURLEY, of Salem, was fined $1,000, and sentenced to jail until paid, for attempting to collect a bounty claim of $100 in the name of PATRICK DOYLE.

GARDINER, Me., Nov. 10.—WILLIAM TIBBETS, aged ten years, was instantly killed in a grist mill here to-day by being caught in the shafting. He belonged to Litchfield.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Chicago Express, bound south, on the Hudson River and Harlem, this morning, broke his leg and otherwise injuring him.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—A little colored girl was burned to death in North Nashville yesterday by her clothes catching fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The warehouse and elevator of SEAVY, HOUSE & CO., at El Paso, Ill., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss 25,000.

THE OLD ADMIRAL.

Funeral of the Late Admiral Stewart at Philadelphia.

Interesting Scenes in and Around Independence Hall.

Imposing Naval, Military and Civic Procession.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

The funeral of the late Admiral CHARLES STEWART, United States Navy, took place in this city to-day. His remains were brought here on Tuesday evening, by a special train from Bordentown, N. J., and were escorted from Walnut-street landing to Independence Hall, in Chestnut-street, by a guard of twenty marines and eight sailors, commanded by Captain J. G. CORBIN, Lieutenant-Commander ROWLAND and Lieutenant MEADE.

According to arrangements made on Tuesday, at a meeting held by the principal citizens in Mayor FOX's private office, the honored remains were laid in state in Independence Hall, and the public permitted to view them between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. to-day. At an early hour in the morning crowds of people assembled around the State House, eager for admittance, that they might catch a glimpse of the gallant old officer's face ere the grave closed over it forever. So dense was the gathering that the streets in the vicinity were impassable, and Mayor FOX deemed it advisable to order out a strong force of Police, under High Constable CURLY, to keep them clear and to guard against disturbance. They were posted around the hall entrance on Chestnut-street, and in Independence-square. The people were with great difficulty kept from pressing in a mass in the hall proper when the door was opened at 9½ A. M. Ropes were extended along the outer edge of the sidewalk to the steps, between which and the railings of the square another posse of officers were busily engaged in getting people into line.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

On all the public buildings, hotels and many private houses the national flag was displayed at half mast, and draped with black crape—mute tokens of sorrow for the departed. Many business houses were closed all day, and others suspended operations at mid-day. Among the latter were the banking houses and public schools. The city looked as on Sunday. Still, a steady stream of human beings, of all sexes, ages and grades kept flowing on toward the house wherein he was resting for the last time. The throng was ever going thither to look once more upon the face whose features were so familiar to many, and to swell the funeral train.

CHAMBER OF STATE.

In a long, double file they entered the chamber. A motley gathering were they—ragamuffin and exquisite, gentleman and beggar, shoulder to shoulder;—all thought of caste and its differences forgotten, filled with but one desire, to gaze once more upon the Admiral. The room was hung with black and all the prominent objects therein were clothed with the sad emblems of mourning. The coffin was so arranged that the face of the deceased could be seen through the glass in the lid, on which was a silver plate containing the inscription:

"Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART, U. S. N. Born July 28, 1778. Died Nov. 6, 1869."

It stood on a bier in front of the statue of WASHINGTON and a large oil-painting of the Admiral belonging to CHARLES MACALISTER, Esq., which was taken just after the war of 1812, and it rested with the foot toward the old bell of Independence and the head toward Chestnut-street. At each end of the coffin, upon which were the Admiral's chapeau, sash and sword, and an American flag, stood two marines; and around the room many others of the same corps were stationed, resting on their rifles and gazing upon the casket which contained all that was mortal of their commander. Around it the crowd passed, two by two, pausing to look upon his calm, still face, and to read the inscription on the award presented to him by the State of Pennsylvania:

"Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Captain CHARLES STEWART, March 6, 1816."

Then winding out through the doorway opening into the square they departed. And so they came and went without ceasing for six long hours, and would have continued to do so until late in the night judging from the crowds still around the front entrance, who bitterly complained because they had not been able to see the body.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

At 2 o'clock, the distinguished personages intending to take part in the ceremonies began to arrive. General MEADE, Generals RUFF, PATTERSON VOGDES and PREVOST, accompanied by their staffs, entered the Select Council Chamber, which had been set apart for their reception by the civic authorities. They were followed a little while after by Admiral BREESE, Admiral LARDNER, Admiral C. H. BELL, Commodore GOLDBOROUGH, Commodore MARCHAND, Commodore SEEMAN, Commodore SELFRIDGE, Captain SCHUYLDT and all the officers on duty at the Navy Yard, and attached to ships in commission or fitting out in Philadelphia. Their mourning badges were put on by J. H. MOORE, the gentleman who furnished the appointments for the funeral, and superintended its general details. In the outer Council Chamber the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Philadelphia and Bordentown, the Masonic and other societies assembled at the same hour. At 2:30 the band and six companies of the First United States Artillery, who arrived from Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Wadsworth, under command of General VOGDES, in the morning train, from New-York, formed in the square and took up a position on Walnut-street near Sixth. The other regiments arrived and formed on Walnut-street before a quarter to three. In the square, drawn up in line, was a battalion of marines from the Navy Yard, commanded by Captain FORREST, and on their left all the naval officers and the veterans of 1812 and the Mexican war. At 3 o'clock P. M. the first toll of the muffled City Hall bell was heard, and the sullen roar of the minute gun fired at the Navy Yard and the United States Arsenal boomed out the signal of departure. At that moment eight seamen appeared on the steep of the State House, carrying the coffin, over which the American colors were spread. After a short halt they descended the steps, and as they reached the ground the marines presented and their drum corps beat the long rolling salute as they were wont to do whenever the gallant old seaman stepped upon his quarter deck at general quarters. Every head was uncovered at the first tap of the drum, and solemn strains of the dead march were breathed gently by the band. Down the centre path the sailors with slow and measured steps bore their honored burden, accompanied by a guard of honor, and followed by the personal friends and relatives of the Admiral. The band, marine and naval officers wheeling into column, joined in the march to the hearse, which stood at the square gate, on Walnut-street. It was a splendid affair, surmounted by a canopy made with American flags; from its sides fell a heavy black-velvet pall. It was drawn by six black horses, each led by a groom dressed in mourning. On it the coffin was placed, and Brigadier-General C. F. RUFF, Chief Marshal, having formed the procession, it proceeded in the following order:

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal and staff.
First Division Pennsylvania Militia, General Prevost, in Walnut-street, right resting on
First—The Excelsior Cornet Band, colored.
Next—The Excelsior Reserves, colored, commanded by Captain Grover.
Next—Major-General Prevost, commanding First Division Pennsylvania Militia, and Staff.
Fourth Brigade.
Brigadier-General W. B. Thomas.
Sixth Regiment, Colonel J. P. Robey.
Sixty-ninth, Colonel J. T. Riley.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General D. W. C. Dennis Baxter.
Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel Selfridge.
Philadelphia City Guards, Colonel Mellhardt.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General J. W. Hoffman.
Gray Reserves, Colonel J. W. Latta.
Fritz Zouaves, Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General J. P. Beakson.
First City Troops, Captain M. R. Beaver.
Keystone Battery, Captain Pontiere.
Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, Captain W. C. Ward.
Battalion of National Guards, Colonel Hermanus Neff.
Reserve Police Corps of Philadelphia, commanded by Sergeant Crout.
Two Platoons of Police.
Martial Music.
Battalion United States Marines, command of Colonel Zeigler, as guard of honor.
Hearse, containing the body, with pall-bearers.
Mayor D. M. FOX, supported by Governor W. CURTIN.
H. F. WALSH.
Officers of the Loyal Leagues, commanded by General CROSMAN.
United States Naval Officers.
Collector of Port of Philadelphia and Port Wardens.
Judiciary of the County.
Mayor D. R. Hall, of Bordentown, and Council.
Governor John W. Geary and staff.
Governor Randolph, New-Jersey, and staff.
United States Band.
First Artillery—Sixty companies.
Survivors of the War of 1812, numbering forty.
Society of Cincinnati.
Hibernian Society.
Medical Society.
St. Andrew's Society.
St. George's Society.
St. Patrick's Society.
Members of the Press Bands.
The Typographical Society.
Temper

VANDERBILT.

Unvailing the Memorial Bronze Yesterday.

Description of this Famous Work of Art.

Immense Crowds and Interesting Exercises.

Prayer by Bishop Janes--Address by Mayor Hall.

TOKENS OF RESPECT ELSEWHERE.

The monumental bronze statue erected in honor of Commodore CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, on the Hudson-street front of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, was unveiled at 1 P. M. yesterday in the presence of a vast multitude of people, with interesting attendant exercises. Long before the hour advertised for the beginning of the ceremonies, large numbers of citizens congregated in Laight and Beach streets, on either side of the new depot building, and patiently awaited the opening ceremony of the occasion. Across Hudson-street, at the extreme ends of the depot, ropes were stretched, and standing on the inner side of each of these was a cordon of Police, to keep back the multitudes of people and prevent their crushing around the platform on which the exercises took place. Inside the depot preparations had been made for a grand banquet in honor of the occasion. Admission through the cordon of Police into the open space in front of the depot was obtained only by showing a card of invitation, as it was reserved for the use of the guests specially invited. Immediately opposite the main entrance to the depot, on the westerly side of Hudson-street, a large platform was erected on which were assembled the more prominent of the guests. This stand was appropriately decorated with the national flag and streamers of red, white and blue.

PROMINENT CITIZENS PRESENT.

Among the gentlemen occupying places on the platform were Right Rev. Bishop Janes, and several of the clergy, Mayor Hall, Admiral Stringham, U. S. N., accompanied by his officers, City Judge Bedford, James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. F. A. Conkling, August Belmont, Ex-Mayors Wood, Gunther and Opdyke, United States District-Attorney Pierrepont, Collector Grinnell, Surveyor Cornell, Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Henry Cleves, Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Father Farrell, Judge Quinn, Hugh J. Hastings, Police Commissioners Brennan, Dosworth and Manierre, Commissioners Nicholson and Bell, of the Board of Charities and Correction, United States Marshal Harlow, (Superintendent John A. Kennedy, Manton Marble, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, William Kemble, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and many ladies, who accompanied the invited guests. Mrs. Commodore VANDERBILT, accompanied by a party of friends, occupied the parlors of Mrs. RICE'S house, Nos. 145 and 147 Hudson-street, at the windows of which they stood, magnificently dressed, watching the unveiling ceremonies, and attracting much attention from the people in the street. Among the ladies on the platform was Lady OUSELEY, the widow of Sir GORE OUSELEY, long a British Minister in South America, and at one time holding an important post in Washington from the British Government. She is the sister of Mrs. ROOSEVELT. Mrs. JOHNSON, of Baltimore, better known as Miss Harriet Lane, once of the White House, was also on the platform.

THE CROWD AND THE TARS.

A vast crowd of people were congregated in the depot on the first floor; but besides these there was a number in the second and third stories, who assembled at the long line of windows, and amused themselves by scanning the crowd below. A detachment of sailors from the ship-of-war *Tallahassee*, now lying at the Navy Yard, twenty-four in number, took their places on the roof, in readiness at a given signal to draw up the canvas, which hung completely over the monumental bronze. These, dressed in their blue uniforms, were ranged along the whole length of the high cornice work, with their heads just visible above it, and presented the appearance of soldier sentinels behind a parapet. Gratulin's Band, stationed on the platform, discoursed national and operatic airs, while the ladies on the platform chatted gaily with their attendant cavaliers.

PRAYER BY BISHOP JANES.

At 1:15 Captain ALBERT DE GROOT came forward and requested the vast auditory in front to remove their hats, which request was complied with. Bishop JANES then offered up prayer. After thanking the Almighty for the countless blessings which have been spread abroad over the land; for the advantages which are placed within the reach of every one in this country to enjoy happiness, he supplicated God that, as riches and honors in this world had been heaped on him who was the object of this day's ceremonies, he might devote all his ability to the cause of humanity, and seek to lay up treasures in heaven. He supplicated also for blessings to rest on the Commodore's family, and on his children's children; he prayed, also, for the authorities, Federal, State and Municipal—that the latter may be a terror to evil doers, and a protection to the virtuous and honest citizens. In closing, the Bishop prayed that education, art, religion and science might increase all over the land, and that the country might go on in the performance of its mission until civil and religious liberty should be the boon of all mankind.

THE UNVAILING.

The signal for unvailing the bronze was then given, and the man-o'-war's men drew the canvas from it, leaving the grand work of art entirely exposed to the thousands of eyes that were directed toward it. Three cheers were now given by the assembled multitude, supplemented by three more for Captain DE GROOT, under whose auspices the whole affair was gotten up.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRONZE.

A full description of the bronze was some time since published in the TIMES. The work is magnificent in execution, admirable in design, and well calculated to challenge wonder and admiration. It is the Commodore's life, done in bronze, from the time when he ran his little two-masted "periaqua," the *Dred*, between New-York and Staten Island, carrying passengers at twenty-five cents per head, down to the present day. The artist is Mr. KENNET PLASSMAN, the sculptor, proprietor of the School of Art Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-avenue, and the metal casters are GEORGE and VALENTINE FISCHER, No. 209 Forsyth-street. The work is cast in square sections, and is erected against a massive brick wall three feet thick, to which they are firmly fastened with iron anchors more than 2,000 in number, and weighing above four tons. This bronze, as a whole, covers an area of 3,125 square feet, measures about 158 feet in a straight line, and 31 feet in extreme height; weighs nearly 100,000 pounds; and cost, as nearly as can be ascertained, over $500,000. It consists of an immense bronze statue of Commodore VANDERBILT, placed in the centre of a colossal bas relief, which is ingeniously contrived not only to illustrate most admirably the career and achievements of the Commodore, but also to represent the marvelous inventions of the nineteenth century, and at the same time to portray allegorically the growth and prosperity of the great American Republic. The prominent figures on either side of the statue are the famous steamer *Vanderbilt* and a train of cars, the locomotive drawing the train being the "C. Vanderbilt," while numerous indices of commerce, of steam travel, and of agriculture are brought into the foreground. At the extreme right is a figure of Neptune and on the left Liberty. The pedestal itself is of bronze, five feet square and one and a-half feet high, bearing the inscription, "Erected 1869." On this pedestal, within a spacious arched recess, stands the statue. This is twelve feet high, nearly solid, weighs four tons and is the largest in America, if not in the world. It represents the Commodore, with head uncovered, and wearing a heavy fur-trimmed overcoat, his left foot slightly advanced, his right hand inserted beneath his vest, and his left modestly extended. The countenance is benign, and the attitude is so easy and dignified, and the likeness so extraordinarily perfect, as to reflect the highest credit on ERNEST PLASSMAN.

When the cheers incident to the unvailing had ceased, Captain DE GROOT introduced to the multitude His Honor Mayor HALL, the orator of the occasion, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR HALL.

A Committee of honorable citizens have sought to perpetuate in yonder colossal work of art the history and public spirit of an honored fellow-citizen. By their invitation, the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, and distinguished delegates from the professional, commercial, manufacturing, artisan and official communities of New-York, assemble to-day, for participation in the brief and pleasant ceremonies which now introduce to public view the Vanderbilt Bronze.

How appropriate to unveil them at the threshold of this immense commercial temple! How equally appropriate to your presence to honor an event, whose subject, by manifold public enterprises, that often attain to the dignity of national importance, has honored all of us and our beloved City!

Statutes and sculptures that commemorate the achievements of living men, have been rarely erected or fashioned. There are a few marked instances, in the annals of enlightened civilization, of such merited tributes. In our own generation, we recall those of the great Irish commoner, the distinguished English commoner, the Iron Duke, and the world-renowned philanthropist who has lately entered the High Gate of Mercy, whose initiatory earthly portals he had so often opened to his fellow-creatures. Within their own sphere of public usefulness, none of them more deserved these honorable inscriptions, which the hand of mechanical art traced to their own eyes, than does CORNELIUS VANDERBILT merit this day's marks of public respect and esteem.

For his wealth—for the bald reason that he is the richest citizen on this continent! A thousand times, he has had poverty twitted as the cause in the warning parable. But because of the results this wealth has worked; because he believed as even Tutors of Athens Misanthropos exclaimed in the great drama to Senators *Alcibiades, Lucullus* and *Sempronius*, "We are born to do benefits." CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has acquired enormous riches. How has he employed them? Not ignobly in selfish investments, nor egotistical accumulations, whose income heightens Sybaritish pleasures; not in filling iron chests with title-deeds of vast landed estates! But he has used his capital in constant commercial investments; in public projects of startling conception that have kept employed almost armies of men, or that have stimulated capitalists to beneficial enterprises; or that forced his accumulations through a thousand business channels; or that fostered national industry; or that have benefited his fellow-citizens through enlarged methods of river and inter-oceanic navigation! Let the question be further answered by the scores of vessels he has launched; by the monopolies he has vanquished; by the ancillary projects of public weight that his own brain has originally begotten. Hath you will spare to the modesty of the day's hero capedial eulogy. The ancient Census demanded every from SOLON. The latter told him "that of no man could it be safely said he was happy until his life had ended." The lawgiver sage was told him when asked "who of all men was most to be envied?" "TELLUS, the Athenian." "Why?" "Because he lived under a good Government, and when Athens was attacked flew to its defence, and having helped to repel the enemy, died on the battle field." May it not be truly said of him whose bronze excumplis stands before us, that he lived as Croesus he united those enviable attributes of Tellus? Did CORNELIUS VANDERBILT not believe he lived under a good Government, when he shared his gifts of fortune with his bleeding country in those dread hours when the integrity of the Union was menaced? Was it an insignificant act of patriotism that canceled a charter to the Government for his namesake steamer, which might during months to come produce him as much as most men call the fortune of a lifetime? Was it not a memorable contribution to the defence of his Athens when he presented that vessel (certainly millionaire in her value) a spontaneous gift? Did he deny a well-beloved son to his country's ranks of military heroes? Let answer the modest shaft in the Mahavian graveyard on yonder suburban island which gave CORNELIUS VANDERBILT his Knickerbocker birth!

Does he individually deserve this day's honor which you pay him? Aye! He is a remarkable prototype of that rough-hewn American character which asks no greater original capital than is afforded by that independence of thought, that self-reliance in action, that firmness in undertaking, that celerity in weighty contracts, and that irresistible resolution in executing great projects, which can carve the way of every humbly-born American boy to national eminence. Like a Franklin, whose hands in youth worked the rude printing press, but in old age honored with chief touch the fingers of Kings and princely courtiers. Like a Jackson or a Lincoln, whose unshod feet in boyhood tracked pathless forests, but who, in middle age, twice stood before a great nation to swear to it the fealty of a President! Aye, like the example of to-day, who, within a scriptural span of life, has transformed his executive grasp from the tiller of a sloop to the almost supreme control of railways that span half the continent, that employ armies of men, and into temples of commerce like this one, daily pour more than the once-famed wealth of the Indies. What living American citizen in commercial life is more identifiable to-day that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT? He has lived under every National Administration. Yes, he has outlived every elected President except his personal friend who now tenants the White House. Nevertheless, his years have not diminished his elasticity of mind or body, nor blunted his enthusiasm in sports, nor jaded his heart or brain! At an age when most men grow retrospective he is busied with prospective plans for the comfort of his race and the glory of his native State; whose significant motto "Excelsior" seems to have been adopted as his own. Simplicity of personal bearing he has practiced through life. The gold that corrupts the benignity and modesty of so many self-made men has not affected his. In fine, the democratic republican instincts of the ferry-master of 1814 survive to the railway monarch of 1869. Almost every remarkable man has had some eccentric trait of character: I trace one to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT—the mode of his generosities. The secret manner of their expansion bestowals outweigh a thousand stereotype signatures to subscription papers. The qualities of his charity are like all those ascribed by the primate dramatist to Mercy. *Es uno dicce omnes*. Some years ago a gallant naval officer entered the civil marine service, and lost his life by shipwreck, when preserving heroic sects. Wealthy and public-spirited men began subscriptions for the benefit of some who had been dependent upon him. They brought CORNELIUS VANDERBILT the subscription paper. "I do not sign such papers," said he, "but go ahead, gentlemen, and raise all the funds you can, and then come to me for a sum equal to your joint endeavors." And he performed the promise. Again I say, "*Es uno dicce omnes!*"

These bronzes—the largest in the world—owe their existence, firstly, to the happy conception of ALBERT DE GROOT. Perhaps some grateful emotions linked with old comrade and friend inspired it; other comrades and friends very substantially seconded the idea. Thirdly, the bronzes owe their completion to the artistic genius of ERNST PLASSMAN, and the careful skill of VALENTINE and GEORGE FISHER, who molded them into colossal shape.

Now, in your name, fellow-citizens, and in that of the City, I thank them all and one for their endeavors, which have, in illustrating this history and public spirit of an eminent citizen, also awarded so much of ornament to a Metropolis until now deficient in great works of art. Yet, fellow-citizens, if such commemorative works of art merely eulogized lives they would possess slight public value; it is only when they convey charm lessons to our generation or generations a worthy moral or a proper lesson—noble incentives or laudable exemplars—that they deserve public attention.

Stand there, familiar image of an honored man! Stand there and breast the storms or glitter in the sunshine of coming centuries! Stand there, colossal subject of Metropolitan pride! Stand there and daily teach the lessons which the results of your own long life inspires. Proclaim, as your life proclaims, that laborious and sacrificing youth, adherence to truth, inflexibility of honest purpose, and self-reliance are the sure foundation stones of public and private character upon which are builded certain fame and fortune! Teach our people, that whenever their country is imperiled they should rush to her rescue with family and fortune. Stand there and tell those whose industry has been crowned by health, that the honors of life and the praise of future generations follow those, and those only, who make the world the better for their living in it!

ODE BY WM. ROSS WALLACE.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, the poet, was then introduced, and read an ode written by him for the occasion. The motto is "Peace and Prosperity"—General GRANT. The following is the opening verse:

Mighty Monument to Conquest—so the Great Republic cries!
Power is hell on her vast forehead, earthquake burning in her eyes—
Well it is my purpose children with such thoughtful gladness hail
Thee, thy circle of immortal (as manner how resplendent) from the vail!
Well it is the Seal of Music with a shout of triumph sings,
And o'er all the New World's Banner a new heraldic flow sweeps,
For a Conquest-inspiration then act with no carnage eyes,
Rest with Peace's soft white radiance from the time of Shiloh's victory!
'Tis the Victory of Labor; under you requiring Sun,
O, Americans, already are some deathless trophies won
On the Great World God gave you: never World was so sublime,
With the sun-like rivers sent to water every have of Time,
With rare glass-tasting forests, prairies, mountains, valleys and plains,
With the Ocean-Gates of Commerce, Gulf-Land being for ever [illegible]
Yet this the Union, alas, may have hereafter for her [illegible]
Where the foul supremacy towering, matter his majestic vestal,
Sunlight, shall have heavenly sway.
This, Peace, generation's Epic, Labor overmore the [illegible]
Crested by the tunnled mountains, chanted by the subject stream,
Grapple, then, this savage Nature, through the mine, [illegible]
O'er waves, on plain;
[illegible] the sweet flowers, reared by
Science, Art, Religion,
In his huge colossalist name.

When the ode was finished, cheers were given, and Rev. Mr. QUEREAU, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Waverley-place, pronounced the benediction, and the vast multitude dispersed.

TOKENS OF RESPECT ELSEWHERE.

Among the prominent features of the day, incident to this occasion, was the display of flags on the City Hall and on the principal hotels, as a mark of respect to the enterprising citizen, of whom New-York City is so justly proud. Flags were also displayed on VANDERBILT'S freight lines, on his steamers and on the lighters, &c., owned mostly by Mr. JOHN H. SEARIS, who represents the down-town interests of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads. This mark of respect was noticeable also on the buildings and boats of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, of the Morris and Essex Railroad; also, at Piers Nos. 5, 14, 34, 43 and 52 North River; in Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabethport, N. J., on the steamers *Kill Von Kull, Black Bird, Pave*, the barges *Moses Grinnell, Sands, Burden, Roberts, Union*, all bearing the signal which represents the freight interest. At the close of the exercises, Mr. S. A. HOLMES, photographer, of No. 976 Broadway, took several excellent pictures of this marvelous work of art.

A Burlesque Ceremony at the New-York Stock Exchange.

At the identical time when the impressive ceremonies of unveiling the Vanderbilt Bronze in St. John's square were being performed, the Wall-street brokers, impelled by that spirit of fun and mischief which has led them to the commission of many similar acts, unveiled a statue of their own creation, amid more fun and merriment than ever before were seen in the Stock Exchange. The ceremony took place at the New-street end of the Long Room, the "statue" and the principal actors in the scene occupying the gallery, while the pit was filled almost to suffocation by amused spectators, including many of the original participants of the scene.

At 12:30 o'clock the originator of the joke, Mr. E. H. VAN SCHAICK, eight members of the Stock Exchange Glee Club, and one or two others, entered the gallery, and, amid the horrible howling of the crowd below, commenced their preparations for the unveiling. The "statue" was concealed behind a shawl held in position by two brokers. As soon as he could make himself heard, Mr. VAN SCHAICK delivered a brief address, in which he mentioned the services of Commodore VANDERBILT, and said that it was only fitting that those services should be acknowledged by the brokers. Before the speaker had completed his address—in fact while he was in the midst of a very elaborate sentence descriptive of the beauties of nature and sundry other things which need not be recapitulated—another gentleman second, and in sepulchral tone read the following injunction:

In the name of the United States and Buenos Ayres, and the Continental Congress and the Supreme Court, I hereby enjoin you and all of you from proceeding further in this matter. G. BERNARDO, Judge.

The Chairman, apparently stunned by this weighty legal document, asked the assemblage whether the ceremonies should proceed in the face of "G. BERNARDO, Judge," and being recommended to "put him out," applied the suggestion to the injunction reader, whom he summarily expelled.

The Glee Club then sang a ditty to the tune of "John Brown," and Mr. S. V. WHITE was introduced as the orator of the day. Mr. WHITE'S address was full of fun, and was received with loud applause and laughter. At its close the statue—a man covered with a sheet and wearing a hideous mask—was unveiled, and the "work of art" showed in gaudy colors. In one hand, which was encased in a boxing-glove, the statue bore a watering pot, inscribed with the number "201."

After the unveiling the Glee Club sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and the brokers dispersed, vastly amused. Throughout the whole affair the greatest good feeling prevailed, and the joke was fully appreciated in all quarters.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I.

The laying of the corner stone of the new St. John's Church, at Clifton, S. I., took place yesterday afternoon, with appropriate services. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER officiated, assisted by Rev. Drs. GODDARD and ABERCROMBIE, who delivered brief addresses. Among other clergymen present were the rector of the church, Rev. J. C. ECCLESTON, D. D., Rev. Dr. OGILBY and Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, who also assisted in the services. Four or five hundred persons were present, many of them visitors from the City. At the close of the ceremonies a reception was held in the chapel. The new church edifice is to be of a cruciform shape, with a tower in the centre, the model being taken from a church at Stockbridge, Mass. The style is the later decorative Gothic of the fourteenth century, the form of the architecture which flourished during the period of EDWARD III., and in which so many of the beautiful parish churches of England were originally erected. The walls are to be built of brown stone, granite from Lyme, Conn. About $100,000 will be expended on the construction of the building, which will accommodate 1,000 persons.

The first meeting to organize a church in Clifton was held at the residence of W. B. TOWNSEND in May, 1844. A subsequent meeting was held at the residence of ISAAC SEWARD, on July 14, 1844, when W. H. ASPINWALL, LEVI COOK and W. B. TOWNSEND were appointed a "Building Committee, with full powers to carry out the wishes of the proposed parish."

The corner stone of the first church edifice was laid Sept. 12, 1845, on the southeast corner of Bellair road and New-York-avenue, nearly opposite the site of the new church; by Rev. DAVID MOORE, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I. A box was deposited in the stone containing the name of the church—"St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I."—a Bible, a book of Common Prayer, and several religious and secular papers.

The Church was duly organized on the 20th of September, 1845, and the following gentlemen were chosen Wardens and Vestrymen: Wardens—Charles M. Simonson, William H. Aspinwall. Vestrymen—Levi Cook, James R. Boardman, Jr., William B. Townsend, W. A. Fountain, Lewis Lyman, Daniel R. Allen, W. A. Fountain, William H. White. Rev. KINGSTON GODDARD, was elected the first rector of the church, and entered upon the duties of the office the first Sunday in June, 1844.

The following clergymen have been rectors of the church: Rev. Kingston Goddard, from June, 1844, to June, 1847; Rev. Alexander G. Mercer, from June, 1847, to September, 1852; Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, from January, 1853, to February, 1856; Rev. John C. Eccleston, from April, 1856, to January, 1863; Rev. Thomas E. Coxfard, from March, 1863, to October, 1866; Rev. John C. Eccleston, D. D., the present rector, was called a second time to the rectorship, May, 1867.

The following gentlemen constitute the present Building Committee: John A. Appleton, Jeremiah Leayeraft, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, George S. Scofield, George A. Leavitt.

The architect is Arthur Gilman, who contributes his services as a memorial of a deceased son. The building is to be erected under the superintendence of J. W. Mercereau. The mason is James Cocroft.

Alleged Counterfeiters—Examination Before United States Commissioner Jones, Brooklyn.

W. KEMPTON and JOHN RIPON, who were recently arrested near Prince's Bay, Staten Island, on a charge of counterfeiting internal revenue stamps, were before Commissioner JONES, Brooklyn, yesterday, for examination. The last-named prisoner waived examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. From the testimony of J. C. NETTLESHIP, of the Secret Service Bureau, it appeared that he went down to Prince's Bay, Staten Island, and found KEMPTON in a house on a private road about half a mile from the shore; also RIPON and KEMPTON'S wife and several children; that, on searching the house he found a printing press and various kinds of printing ink; that after being there for some time RIPON told him that he would show him where the plates were buried; that he then took a spade and went out into the garden, and dug up a tin box, about twenty inches wide and a foot deep; that this box contained a plate engraving for two hundred and ten one cent revenue stamps, a bed plate and dies; that there was also a large piece of woolen cloth, and the box was filled up with printed sheets of one cent revenue stamps, evidently printed from the plates in question; that, after having them, he had a conversation with KEMPTON, who acknowledged that the press belonged to him, and he had used it for tracing on paper instead of using a pencil; that while taking him over to New-York, KEMPTON inquired what had become of RIPON, his brother-in-law; that KEMPTON said he had "blowed," for weapon KEMPTON replied that he was glad of that, and he did not care even if RIPON testified against him, and that he said all he had done was to perforate the stamps after they were printed, and on one or two occasions he had worked the press when Tyson's back was sore.

Here the counsel for the prisoner inquired why the plates and dies were not offered in evidence.

Mr. PARSONS, Assistant District-Attorney, said he had been sent up to Washington by Colonel Wells, the Chief of Revenue Detectives, to have them in his possession, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ordered them to be returned to the Treasury Department, from which they had been taken, and they were now there. He had telegraphed for them, but they had not been sent to him.

Commissioner JONES said he would adjourn the examination till to-morrow, for the purpose of having the plates and dies produced.

A SUN LIBEL.

Arrest of Philip Goldman on a Charge of Publishing a Libel—He is Held to Await the Trial.

In consequence of a communication appearing in the *Sun* newspaper from one PHILIP GOLDMAN, in which certain defamatory charges were made against THOMAS SHEILS, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, a complaint for libel was made on Tuesday, before Justice DOWLING, against GOLDMAN by Mr. SHEILS, who made the following affidavit:

Thomas Shiels, of No. 68 Pike-street, New-York City, being sworn, deposes and says, that Philip Goldman, of No. 14 Spring-street, maliciously intending and designing to bring this deponent into contempt and disgrace, did, in the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1869, wickedly, falsely, maliciously and with intent to injure this deponent, and caused to be uttered, printed and published, in a newspaper printed and published in the City and County of New-York, called the *Sun*, of and concerning this deponent, the following false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, namely:

CORRUPTION IN THE TAX OFFICE—BLACKMAILING A TAXPAYER—A DEPUTY TAX COMMISSIONER'S PICKINGS—HOW HE GOT THE MONEY—A RATHER INTERESTING AFFIDAVIT.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: I noticed a card in yesterday's *Sun* signed by Mr. Thomas Shiels. In said card I am charged with circulating a defamatory paper. Thomas Shiels has no account of the assessment of my property, No. 96 Division-street. I acknowledge the receipt of a notice to appear before the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments relative to this matter, but could not attend before said Commissioners in consequence of being subpoenaed as a witness before a grand jury, in Sec. 10 Centre-street, at the hour expected by the Commissioners to see me. In justice to myself, and to other taxpayers of the Seventh Ward, from whom Mr. Shiels and the public will soon hear, I submit the following affidavit. Respectfully, &c.,

PHILIP GOLDMAN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Philip Goldman, being duly sworn says: That on the 26th day of October, 1869, he called on Thomas Shiels at his office, corner of Market-street and East Broadway, for the purpose of collecting from said Shiels a bill of $119 for glazing done by deponent for the dwelling of Thomas Shiels, that when deponent demanded the amount of said bill Shiels informed deponent that the assessment on his (deponent's) house, No. 96 Division-street, would be increased this year from $7,000 to $12,000; that Thomas Shiels told deponent that he (Shiels) could save for deponent the amount of the extra assessment, if deponent would remit the whole of deponent's bill, $119; that Shiels said to deponent, "Goldman, let us talk business; you want to have everything;" that deponent told Shiels that in consequence of business reverses he could not afford to remit the whole of the bill; that Shiels said

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION.

John J. Foley vs. *Thomas Kelly.*—This was an application for an attachment against the above defendant on account of the alleged violation by him of an injunction heretofore issued by this Court restraining him from publishing a picture entitled "The Fenian Martyrs of Ireland," consisting of the heads of O'Brien, Allen and Larkin, at a time when they were surrounded by skeletons. The alleged violation consisted in publishing a picture embracing the same heads within a border of stars.

Held by the Court, that the plaintiff has not satisfactorily established a violation by the defendant of the injunction. The explanations on the part of the defendant are full and consistent. The injunction only prohibits the publication of the three heads in a picture, but, to avoid any doubt, it will be modified so as to prohibit the publication of the three heads within the

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Hatchford.

CONDEMNATION.

The United States vs. *Seventeen Barrels of Distilled Spirits and other Property.*—Trial at Brooklyn, West Thirty-second-street.—This was an information before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property. The prosecution proved that the goods were found in one building, but were found in barrels marked as plaintiff claimed they were to be. The claimant proved that the tax had been paid, the Court instructed the jury to find, in respect to the spirits, for the Government. As to the other goods, found in the distillery, the Court left it to the jury to say whether the Lake Shore where they were found, with intent to dispose of them in the interior, was a place of business. The jury, they believed, to find for the Government. Verdict for the Government.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the defence, Mr. Gibson.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 10.

Before Judges Barbour, Sutherland and Freedman.

SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Anna Shubbard, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. *Charles Sanborn, Defendant and Appellant.*—This action was tried before Judge Freedman and a jury in April and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for $[illegible]. On that trial it appeared that defendant had obtained money on an instrument purporting to be a chattel mortgage on furniture or plunder in the Washington Hotel, which was given to secure the payment of $[illegible] to Dehaitt being made in the interest of the estate. It was claimed by plaintiff that the property was not sold so as to obtain "the best price," according to the terms of the mortgage; that, on the contrary, it was sold in such lots and in such haste as to be sacrificed; and that with the property so sold, was other property purchased subsequent to the execution of the mortgage and not covered by it. The case was argued on appeal on several exceptions taken by defendant, one being that the Judge had in such charge and in the admission of testimony during the trial, the mortgage was treated as the sale of the property after default in the payment of the notes, whereas, in law, as the appellant contends, he became the absolute owner on delivery.

Stratton Coates for appellant; Albert Comstock for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 10.

Before Judge Pitman.

THE DURAND CASE.

Mary Durand vs. *Joseph Durand.*—This case was to-day up for argument, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant. The motion was made on the grounds on which the order of arrest was granted. Mr. Vanderpool read the affidavits of the plaintiff, briefly published, and contended that in those affidavits facts were alleged which in consideration of law so heretofore held in this State, would be sufficient to warrant the order of detention, and that, being such writs, no order of arrest could be granted upon any of the causes of action specified in the affidavits.

Mr. McCracken, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that she (the plaintiff) did not mean to claim that she was the lawful wife of the defendant; that the bond filed by her should recite that the action was for damages for breach of promise of marriage, and for fraud; that the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted recited facts sufficient to constitute either ground for arrest; that he made the complaint to confirm to either of these causes of action, it would be sufficient, and would fully sustain the order of arrest.

Judge PITMAN thought the only question was whether the bond set forth in the plaintiff's affidavits, the most be required as the writ of the Government or as a *fiduciary rule.* If as the former, the order must be vacated; if as the latter, he deemed the affidavits as showing sufficient cause of action on which to base the order of arrest.

Decision reserved.

POLICE COURTS.

MERRY MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Shandley.

Yesterday, at this Court, Patrick Reilly, of No. [illegible] Pitt-street, was arraigned, charged with having stabbed and seriously injured a Irish dealer named Arthur McCrackin, who was held in $[illegible] bail to answer.

Mary Crouin, a servant girl, was charged with having stolen shawl and money, valued at $[illegible], from Mrs. Maria Tiebblatt. She was held for examination.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65	112¾	19 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	61
12,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, new	113	100 do.[illegible]	61¼
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.W.I.	112¾	100 do.[illegible]	61¾
10,000 do.	112¾	100 U. S. Ex.	54
10,000 do.	112¾	100 do.	54¼
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.s	107¾	100 do.	54¾
5,000 do.	107¾	100 N. Y. Cen.	122¾
5,000 Vir. 6s, ex. new	54¾	100 do.	122¾
10,000 M. C.RR.6s, sh.	94¾	100 do.	122¾
4,000 do.	94¾	100 do.	122
1,000 Tenn.6s,ex.c.	60¼	100 Erie	24¾
1,000 N.Y. 6s,7a,R.L.		100 Reading	91¾
Coup.	109	200 Clevel. & Pitts.	84¾
9,000 Cent. Pac. R. B. G. Bds.	85¾	10 do.	84¾
1,100 Mar. T. Bds.	61	100 do.	84¾
1,000 M.C.&Hud.M.	94	100 do.	84¾
1,000 P. V.W.& C.M.	68	100 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
1,000 Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st	85	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¾
3,000 do.	100¾	100 do.	84¾
2,000 do.	100¾	200 Chi. & R. I.	104¾
2,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st	85	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 7s	85	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
1st M.	91	Stock	89¾
12 Ex of Comm'ce	111	200 do.	89¾
8 Cont. Nat. Bank	114	40 Del., Lack. & W.	95¾
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	114	100 New-Jersey Cen.	94¾
8 Bank of State	100	100 do.	94
125 Del. & Hud. Can.	135	100 do.	94¾
200 West. U. Tel.	32¾	100 do.	94¾
25 do.	32¾	100 Han. & St. Jos.	100
20 Harlem R.	134¾	100 C., C.,C.& Ind. C.R.	82¾
400 Harlem Pf.	58	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	100
400 do.	58¾	100 Mor. & Essex R.	87¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾	$14,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, new	113¾
10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65	112	40,000 U. S.5-20 C., '67	112¾
1,200 U.S.5-20 C., '65, new	113	40,000 U. S.5s,10-40 C.	107¾
20,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65	112¾	10,000 do., small	108¾
20,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67	112¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, ex c.	51	1800 Reading R.	91¾
10,000 N. C. 6s, n.		200 do.	91¾
5,000 do.	40¾	600 L. S. & M. S.	87¾
10,000 Cent. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	85	1700 do.	87¾
40,000 Mar. T. 10s,ctfs	60	100 do.	87¾
do.		100 do.	87¾
20,000 do.	61	1000 Chic. & N. W.	84¾
10,000 Amer. Gold	137	100 do.	84¾
100 West. U. Tel.	32¾	45 Chi. & R. I.	103¾
100 Gunk Mfg. Co.	13¾	100 do.	103¾
100 do.	13¾	100 do.	103¾
200 Mariposa	8	300 Mil. & St. P.	69
200 Mariposa Pf.	14	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
100 do.	14	100 do.	89¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	122	100 N. J. Cen.	94
50 Erie	24¾	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
200 do.	27¾	Guar.	85¾
100 Erie Pf.	54	300 Chic & Miss.	32¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	137	300 Chi. & N. W.	83¾
105,000 do.	132¾	100 do.	83¾
100 Mariposa	8	100 Erie	27¾
100 do.	7¾	400 do.	27¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	15¾	200 do.	27
100 do.	16¾	200 do.	27¾
100 Pacific Mail	60¾	200 do.	27¾
200 do.	60¾	100 do.	27¾
200 Reading	92¾	100 do.	27¾
200 do.	92¾	200 Canada M. Co.	60
100 Lake S. & M. S.	88¾	100 Quick M. Co.	14
100 do.	88¾	200 West. U. Tel.	32¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The dealings in the Gold Room to-day have been under the average amount with all the sales between 132½@132¾. Holders of Gold have paid from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. for having their balances carried. In the Foreign Exchanges a moderate business has been transacted on the basis of 108½@109 for prime Bankers' 60 days bills, and 109¼@¼ for the same grade short sight.

No important change has been reported in money, borrowers on call having to-day been generally supplied at 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptional transactions at 7 ⅌ cent., which is the uniform rate at bank, and at 5 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. The application for discounts at the banks was fairly active, and outside of bank rates, on commercial paper, continued irregular.

The Public Funds were steady early in the day, but were depressed in the afternoon by the liberal offerings at the Sub-Treasury purchase at noon. The following is a list of the proposals to sell, sent into the Government office:

Varnilye & Co.		Ed. Sweet & Co.	
$42,000 '65, c.	112.20	$24,000 '65, r.	112.25
20,000 '65, c.	112.20	10,000 '65, c.	112.44
10,000 '65, c.	112.24	10,000 '65, c.	112.47
27,000 '67, r.	114.02	10,000 '65, c.	112.50
15,000 '67, r.	112.20	10,000 '67, c.	112.37
10,000 '65, c.	112.24	10,000 '65, c.	112.26
10,000 '65, c.	112.17	7,000 '65, c.	112.25
20,000 '65, r.	112.27	Samuel Wardlow & Co.	
John Fundie.		20,000 '65, c.	112.25
200,000 '65, c.	112.27	15,000 '65, c.	112.20
4,000 '65, r.	112.27	50,000 '67, r.	114.75
First National Bank.		R. F. Vietsveen & Co.	
200,000 '65, r.	112.19	20,000 '67, r.	114.55
Jos. Lee & Costman.		20,000 '65, r.	112
1,000 '65, c.	112.24	Corse & Stanton.	
5,000 '65, c.	112.24	10,000 '65, r.	112.28
2,000 '65, c.	112.44	10,000 '67, c.	112.26
10,000 '65, c.	112.24	10,000 '67, c.	112.40
20,000 '65, c.	112.26	10,000 '67, c.	112.41
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	Ed. Brandon & Co.	
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	20,000 '65, c.	112.22
10,000 '65, c.	112.45	40,000 '65, c.	112.22
Fridtsmann & Schmidt.		40,000 '65, c.	114.51
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	Frank & Gans.	
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	200,000 '67, c.	112.22
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	100,000 '65, c.	112.22
10,000 '65, c.	112.20	Reuben Mealy & Co.	
4,000 '65, c.	112.20	200,000 '67, c.	112.20
10,000 '65, c.	112.24	White, Morris & Co.	
Cooke & Co.		2,000 '65, r.	112.20
20,000 '65, c.	112.19	2,000 '65, r.	112.20
20,000 '65, c.	112.19	2,000 '65, r.	112.20
2,000 '65, c.	112.19	20,000 '65, c.	112.22
10,000 '65, c.	112.24	10,000 '65, c.	114
20,000 '65, c.	112.19	10,000 '65, c.	114
20,000 '65, c.	112.19	10,000 '65, c.	114
27,000 '67, c.	114.10	Hiemann & Schmidt.	
10,000 '65, c.	112.19	10,000 '65, c.	112.22
20,000 '65, c.	112.19	10,000 '65, c.	112.22

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henrique, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamblin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Leslie.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 3d-av.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lizzie Weber.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Worthing, and Miss Ellen Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. Clara Jennings.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NOT GUILTY. Robert Butler and Troupe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Bones, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Artists—Miss Ida Rosenbaugh, Messrs. S. B. Mills, P. Bergner and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Ten copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on Tuesday Deputy MARAVEDDO said that the Cubans had headquarters in Paris and London, and made a business of disseminating intelligence to injure Spain. He wanted action taken. Minister BECERRA replied that Spain would protect her honor anywhere, and added, that late reports from Havana showed that the insurrection was diminishing. Admiral TOPETE's resignation was officially announced, and General PRIM is to assume the duties until a successor is chosen.

A letter received by the Spanish Government at Madrid from General DULCE implicates, it is said, prominent parties in intrigues with the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and warns the Government, unless he is chosen King, that the Unionists will resort to arms. It is reported that 154 Deputies of the Cortes are pledged to the Duke of GENOA, and twenty-four additional have agreed in uniting to supporting him. A rising is threatened in Lisbon. The Spanish merchants are to send 10,000 troops to Cuba next month.

M. PREVOST PARADOL, the French journalist, in a lecture at Edinburgh, Scotland, on Tuesday evening, in touching upon the political situation in France, gave expression to very liberal sentiments.

Several electoral meetings were held and a demonstration made in favor of ROCHEFORT in Paris on Tuesday, but no disturbance was created. The city is reported "quiet."

M. MAGNE, French Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of a 25-franc piece into the coinage of the country.

Ireland is still considerably excited on the Fenian amnesty question. At a meeting of the Dublin Association and the Amnesty Committee, held Tuesday evening, a number of men broke into the rooms of the latter and committed outrages, destroying furniture, &c. No arrests were made.

A London correspondent, writing from Suez, thinks that the Suez Canal will not allow the passage of large ships without risk, and regrets that the opening of the work has not been delayed. He says that the granite pillars are cracked, but not sufficiently injured to prevent traffic.

CUBA.

The Spanish official report of the recent battle in the Eastern Department of Cuba states that the Spanish troops were under General MARMOLEJERO. The battle was fought between the towns of Contramaestre and Ramon; Spanish loss not stated; Cuban loss, 120, and a number of prisoners. Among the Cubans reported killed are General TAMAGO, Captain GONCHEF, HARRY CLAVIJEY, Chief of Staff, and WILLIAM CROMPTAND, General JORDAN's Quartermaster.

GENERAL.

The death of Major-General JOHN E. WOOL occurred yesterday morning at his residence in Troy, in the presence of his family. Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and an old servant who had been in his service for forty years. He was 86 years of age.

The remains of Admiral STEWART were interred yesterday at Philadelphia with imposing ceremonies. The procession which formed the funeral escort was nearly a mile in length. Dr. TYNG, of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) officiated at the grave.

Senator FOLGER has accepted the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and will assume the duties of the position as soon as the necessary details for the transfer of the office can be arranged.

Sixty emigrants from North Carolina, bound for Iowa, passed through Baltimore on Tuesday.

The Indian murder trial at Omaha was concluded on Tuesday night, and all four of the prisoners were found guilty. After the verdict, two of them made their escape, and at last accounts had not been captured.

Numerous disasters to sailing vessels on the Lakes, caused by the late gales, are reported by telegraph from Canada.

Officer KEARNY and Patrolman WEIBENSAW, of the Buffalo Police, were both shot in that city on Tuesday night by a Canadian footpad named WILLIAM F. JONES, alias "Bent," who was detected with an accomplice in entering a building. Jones was finally arrested.

A post-mortem examination of the remains of Dr. PIKE, the New-Hampshire murderer, who was hanged at Concord, on Tuesday, showed that his neck was not broken by the drop, but that he died from strangulation.

Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, an institution built by the Hicksite Friends, and capable of accommodating 250 pupils, was formally opened yesterday with 180 pupils of both sexes, in about equal numbers. Addresses were made by SAMUEL WILLETS, of New-York, EDWARD PARRISH, President of the College, LUCRETIA MOTT, and others.

A fire at Taunton, Mass., last evening, destroyed WILLCOX & GIBBS' sewing-machine manufactory, FOSTER's machine shop, and CHESEBROUGH & COGGESHALL'S tack works. Loss, $35,000.

Dr. BARDY, formerly a member of the Canadian Legislature, and who was prominent in the revolution of 1837, died recently.

Minister WASHBURNE, in a letter to a friend in Washington, denies the story that he has asked for $15,000 for his contingent expenses.

Further returns from the constabulary election in New-Hampshire indicate the defeat of the measure by a vote of about two to one.

In the Baltimore, Md., City Court, on Tuesday, MARGARET BECK, whose husband, MICHAEL BECK, was crushed and killed between the cars of the Northern Central Railroad in September, 1868, recovered $17,000 as damages from the Company.

ROCKWELL & MOSHER'S Powder Mill, at Westfield, Mass., exploded yesterday morning, and CHARLES TAYSON, a workman, was killed.

Late returns from the Wisconsin election show that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 14; Independent, 3. House—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 36; Independent, 7.

A warehouse and elevator, belonging to SEAVY, ROUSE & Co., at El Paso, Ill., was burned on Tuesday night. Loss, $35,000.

LOCAL.

The magnificent Vanderbilt bronzes erected on the westerly wall of the new Hudson River Railroad Depot, in Hudson-street, were unveiled yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop JAMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, opened the exercises with prayer, and Mayor HALL delivered the address on the occasion.

Mr. PHILIP GOLDMAN was held to bail for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of publishing a libel in the *Sun* newspaper against THOMAS SHIELS.

JOSEPH BANERET, who stabbed his two sons, JOHN D. and FREDERICK, at Union Hill, N. J., on the 16th of September last, was yesterday found guilty in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. Sentence was suspended. The young men are recovering.

The Assistant Treasurer.

The appointment of the Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER to the Assistant Treasurership, in this City, terminates the anomaly of General BUTTERFIELD's continuance in office, after damaging imputations had been attached to his official conduct. The public were at a loss to understand why an officer who had deemed it necessary to resign should be retained in a position which requires, in a peculiar degree, public confidence in the incorruptibility of its occupant. In appointing General BUTTERFIELD's successor, the Administration consults its own character and the interests of the Treasury; and we can only hope, now, that the transfer will be completed with the least possible delay. It cannot be, as current report alleges, that the actual commencement of Mr. FOLGER's duties will be deferred until the investigation arising out of the charges preferred against General BUTTERFIELD be finished. That inquiry should be thorough, and its prosecution can be in no manner contingent upon the personnel of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. FOLGER cannot begin his labors too soon to satisfy the demands of the community.

The advent of Mr. FOLGER upon a new and arduous sphere of duty will be welcomed by all who are familiar with his great abilities, with the service he has rendered the Republican Party in other capacities, and with the courage and integrity which have marked his course in the State Senate. He has served eight successive years in that body, and has just been elected for the fifth time by an increased majority—a majority which placed him far ahead of his own party's ticket. He has also been County Judge of Ontario County, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. In the Senate he has been the acknowledged Republican leader, as distinguished for his intellectual ability and his power as a debater, as for his uncompromising opposition to trickery and corruption in every form. In capacity he has had no superior among his associates; and against the purity of his legislative conduct none has ventured to cast a slur. He is essentially a strong man—strong in all the elements of statesmanship, and in the enduring popularity which results from faith in his devotion to principle and duty.

At this juncture the Republican Party in the State can ill afford to lose the services of such a man from the Senate. There will be need, next session, for precisely those qualities which have enabled Mr. FOLGER to achieve distinction—for fearlessness and skill in resisting wrong and exposing the pretences put forward in its behalf, and for the commanding ability which renders opposition formidable in the Legislature and effective throughout the State. We can therefore well understand the hesitancy he has evinced in regard to the acceptance of the position tendered by the Administration, and the regret with which many will witness his retirement from a field in which he has won honor and influence. The loss to the State is, however, a gain to the country; the Republican Party in the Senate is deprived of its leader, and the Sub-Treasury acquires an able, honest and vigilant guardian.

Prosperity in Georgia.

The evidences we daily receive that Georgia is recovering from the prostration of the late war are exceedingly gratifying. Georgia used, in the days of the rebellion, to be called "the keystone of the Confederate arch;" and the implied analogy between it and the "Keystone State" of the North is obvious. Its breadth, its geographical position, its network of railroads, opening up all parts of the State in easy intercommunication, its mineral and agricultural resources, its political importance, all make its prosperity or adversity synonymous with the prosperity or adversity of the States about it.

Upon the whole, considering all its drawbacks, and especially the fact that, by reason of its proving a battle-ground for the Western armies, much of its railway and agricultural wealth was destroyed, Georgia has received with remarkable elasticity from the effects of the civil struggle. The preparations for the approaching grand fair at Macon read like those of any one of the most elaborate exhibitions of industry in the richest and most thriving States of the North. The show of machinery and of farm productions will far surpass anything known in the "palmiest days" of the State, and will prove most significantly how Northern enterprise, ideas and inventions have been utilized by the people of Georgia. Prominent agriculturists from all parts of the country are to meet at Macon and compare notes. And, in fine, the details of the whole scheme set in the strongest light the "new era" which has dawned in that region.

But our correspondent, in writing from Macon, mentions two evidences of returning prosperity in the South, which are specially noteworthy. In the first place, he tells us that although the cotton crop is much less than the planters expected to gather, and the price is much smaller than they hoped to receive, yet that "the country generally is prosperous." And as a proof of this statement he cites the fact that "during the past week a large proportion of the notes of the planters in this part of the State to their merchants and factors fell due, and on inquiry I found that *not one* had been protested. *Every one was paid in full at maturity.*"

Another point that the same correspondent speaks of is that "the laborers are generally contented, and notwithstanding the recent labor convention, are contracting largely to work for another year with the same employers." The inference he correctly draws is that the laborers who made these engagements "were well and fairly treated, and were liberally compensated." And, in fine, he adds, "The country is perfectly tranquil. There are remarkably few cases of crime and none of an aggravated character. Politics are neither spoken or thought of. The fair, the price of cotton, fertilizers, and the next crop are the all-engrossing subjects for thought and discussion."

Our readers will agree that we have not taken an over-hopeful view of the returning prosperity of Georgia and the South, and that already "the darkest days are over," and all progress henceforward bids fair to be in the direction of public wealth and happiness.

The English Premier and the late George Peabody.

The Lord Mayor's dinner is an occasion on which it becomes necessary for the Prime Minister of England to make a long speech without saying anything. The City of London has, in its time, made great sacrifices on behalf of the Government—more than once it has melted down all its plate in order to provide some ready money for impoverished monarchs. It consequently has become a tradition of the Government to keep on good terms with the "City," and on the day when a new Lord Mayor comes into office, which happens on the 9th of November every year, the chief Ministers of State condescend to eat some turtle soup and green fat at the Mansion House, in the presence of a crowd of gaping Aldermen and their wives. In return for this hospitality speeches are exacted from the guests, and as the Prime Minister is rarely willing to announce a definite policy for the first time at one of these civic feasts—although Sir ROBERT PEEL once made an exception to the rule—he usually endeavors to tickle his audience with straws. Few men are so competent to construct an endless tangle of words without beginning, middle, or end as Mr. GLADSTONE. He is a great man with an unrivaled talent for prolixity. A Lord Mayor's dinner, therefore, presents no difficulties to him. We saw by his speech yesterday that he produced "windbags," one after the other, with a rapidity which Lord PALMERSTON could not have excelled.

All that the Premier said in reference to Ireland we may set aside as so much talk, intended to satisfy his hosts without retarding the process of digestion by calling their intellects into play. His reference to this country is of greater interest, because it is less encumbered by the manifest effort to avoid the revelation of Cabinet secrets. Mr. GLADSTONE once more avows the most cordial feelings toward the United States, and we have no doubt we shall find, when the full reports of his speech reach us, that he awakened a sympathetic response in declaring that the recollection of Mr. PEABODY ought to make England more anxious than ever to preserve friendly relations with America. We need scarcely say that in England the name of Mr. PEABODY is a "household word," and even the poorest of the poor know that he is an American, and honor him not only as a benefactor, but as a representative of his countrymen. The working classes generally, and the unemployed poor, have never shared that jealousy of America which the middle and "upper" classes have at times entertained, of which Mr. ROEBUCK was the fitting spokesman, and which led Mr. GLADSTONE himself to declare in 1863 that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation." He has since confessed that "he took more upon himself than he ought to have done" in making that announcement, and there is no reason to quarrel with his later expressions of opinion in reference to the United States.

Mr. GLADSTONE is especially happy in his eulogy of Mr. PEABODY, when he says that he has "taught us the most needful of all lessons—how a man can be master of his fortune, and not its slave." This must always be the most instructive feature in the history of Mr. PEABODY's life. He gave away the greater part of his wealth while he still had health and strength to enjoy it—for it is only within the last two years that his constitution seemed to collapse. Last Summer he was able to go on a fishing excursion with Mr. BRIGHT. He believed that he had formed a plan for doing good to a vast number of people, and he was anxious to see the work begun in his life time. His native nobility of character, his unselfishness and self denial—for even the voice of envy and detraction can never say that he spent his money upon himself—have won for him greater honors in England than have ever before been paid to a private citizen of foreign birth. From the Queen to the pauper, all classes have united to pay respect to his memory. Mr. GLADSTONE is quite right in saying that incidents of this kind do more than all the cumbrous devices of diplomatists to promote a right understanding between nations.

The Death of General Wool.

Following so hard on the death of Rear-Admiral STEWART, the tidings of the death of General WOOL, another veteran of our service, comes upon the country with peculiar significance and solemnity. Like STEWART, his fame is that of an older generation, and shares in the rising glories of American military annals.

What, however, is surprising in the career of this distinguished officer is its extraordinary period of active service. He was one of the most prominent figures in three wars, and the span of his actual field service embraces no less than fifty-three years. From his first battle at Queenstown Heights, in October, 1812, as Captain, down to the surrender of Lee, in 1865, he was familiar with active service in the presence of the enemy; and although, by an unwise and unworthy prejudice, the part he took in quelling the rebellion was made comparatively subordinate, yet his eye was as clear, his brain as active, his courage as stout, his frame as erect, and his patriotism as glowing then, as when, half a century before, he had stormed Queenstown Heights and won his earliest brevets at the two Plattsburgs and at Bookmantown. In this wondrous tenacity of mental and physical power he resembled his great compeer, SCOTT, whom, however, he surpassed in length of service.

Perhaps it is this feature of long, hard and honorable service which, to us Americans of a later day, is more striking in the careers of such great captains as SCOTT and WOOL and STEWART than even their illustrious services. So apt are our public men to fall prematurely, that whenever one stands, like a spared forest tree, the grand monument of an older day, a certain feeling of reverence for mere age, added to that of patriotic service, comes upon us; and all the more so, that with the Sheridans, and Custers, and Wilsons and Barlows of our last war—who, by comparison, were mere "boy Major-Generals"—we have become the less used to white locks under the military cap.

"To General WOOL's vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field," General TAYLOR, with characteristic generosity, attributes the great victory at Buena Vista, which, by the way, gained WOOL his brevet of Major-General. He was already nearly 60 years old, when "vigilance, activity and gallantry" were noted by TAYLOR as his chief characteristics. It was just previously that he had made his famous 900 mile march from San Antonio de Bexar to Saltillo, without the loss of a man, bringing on 3,000 troops to reinforce TAYLOR's army. And, indeed, throughout the war his vigor was famous. When TAYLOR returned to the United States WOOL remained in command of the army of occupation, and brought Mexico to an astonishing condition (for it) of order and security. Ten years later, we find him putting down Indian disturbances in Washington and Oregon Territories in a very brief and energetic campaign. As for his services in our own war—the reinforcement of Fort Monroe, and the defence of Baltimore—they are familiar experience.

At the ripe age of four score General WOOL has passed away. The particulars of the sudden accidents which caused his death, and of the sapping of energies thereby that were bidding fair to give him a many years' lease of life to come, we have already laid before our readers; and in another column they will now find the succinct biographical facts of his noble, active and useful career.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Once in a while our columns record an arrest for carrying concealed weapons; but almost every day there is an accident occasioned by firearms intended only for self-protection. The Court of Special Sessions last week sentenced a man to the Penitentiary for one month, and to pay a fine of $50, for having a sword cane in his possession in the streets. Arrests under the statute are not unusual, being used sometimes as a means of holding dangerous persons who might otherwise not be found when wanted; but the penalty of the law is not enforced in any proportion to the frequency of the offence. The chief difficulty in the way of executing the law is the very fact that the weapons are concealed. It may be presumed that the science of clairvoyance is not sufficiently advanced to inform the authorities which citizen carries a bowie knife, and which a lunch box, in his pocket.

The practice of keeping or carrying weapons is the most fertile source of accidents in this community. A father shoots his son, supposing that he is a burglar. A wife is killed by the discharge of a pistol usually kept by her husband beneath his pillow. A child finds a fatal plaything in a revolver on a shelf. A car conductor in Brooklyn is shot by a pistol that drops from the pocket of a passenger. A recent occurrence in Louisville may serve as a specimen of an entire class: A man named HOCKER was in the habit of carrying a pistol loosely in an outside pocket; another man, named GLOER, picked it out of HOCKER's pocket, and, not supposing it was loaded, pointed it at a Mr. BERSINGER, and "accidentally" shot him dead on the spot. Even where not fatal, these things tread close on the heels of tragedy. A venturous inquirer, anxious to know the time, asked the information of a stranger in one of our public streets; the reply was, with pistol simultaneously presented, "It is just about to strike six."

As a people Americans have the reputation of being much too ready with weapons. It is not only in distant settlements, nor where war has unsettled society, that Arkansas toothpicks are ripped out with oaths, or the click of a revolver emphasizes a difference of opinion. Public scorn of the practice, as well as the prospect of arrest and imprisonment, must be brought to bear upon the gentry who carry "conveniences" for such discussions. The personal cowardice which would now occasion at [illegible] in some quarters, only belongs to one whose life is not worth to the community the risk of accident which his habit occasions.

The statue or group designed in honor of Commodore VANDERBILT was opened yesterday, under circumstances which will be found fully described in another column. The "moral" of such an event as this is so obvious that we shall not waste the time of our readers in exploiting upon it. Perhaps it is easier to appreciate than to underrate its import. The memorial is not a public work, and therefore cannot be regarded as a popular tribute to Commodore VANDERBILT; but it will not the less remind young and old that earnestness and perseverance seldom go without their reward. The accumulation of great wealth is an object to which many clever men have devoted their lives, and as BYRON truly says—we hope Mrs. STOWE will forgive us for quoting him—"the noble passion of avarice grows upon us with our years." But Commodore VANDERBILT has not been a blind devotee of the golden calf, and his life teaches some lessons which may exercise a good effect upon the rising generation. The bronze statue may help to fetch them to look closely after dollars and cents, if they need any hint to that effect in an age like the present.

There is now no fear that the assassin JACKSON will be allowed to escape, at least without a further attempt to bring him to justice. The public have to thank the Press more than Coroners or Judges for that degree of security from lawlessness and violence which they are allowed to possess. JACKSON thought nothing of taking out a pistol and shooting a defenceless man, because he felt quite sure that his "friends would get him off." The jury, whose names ought to be remembered by the public, did their best to carry out his theory, but we first called attention to the outrage, and our contemporaries further assisted to expose it. But for this interference JACKSON would be at liberty to murder another man this morning, if he felt in the humor. As it is, he is at least in prison, although he is allowed to play cards all day with his acquaintance. He complains, it appears, of the newspapers, as most people of his stamp do. The Press, however, has not exceeded its proper functions in protesting against a conspiracy to let a murderer loose upon the community.

The late election in New-York developed an important fact bearing upon the future of the Democratic Party, and the retention of power by the Ring. The vote of the Democratic Union was not strong enough to affect the results of the election, but it was sufficient to show that there is an element which may exercise considerable influence on other occasions. The *Times*, in speaking of this, estimates that the Union gave in reality 25,000 votes for the ticket, on which were the names of Judge CLERKE, NELSON W. YOUNG, and others opposed to corruption in the City Government. Only a little over 12,000 of these were recorded, however, the remainder being nullified by dishonest counting and other means. It is a hopeful sign that the inside Democratic leaders can no longer make sure of the undivided support of the Democracy; and that there is an independent organization which, if it cannot agree with us in other matters, is resolved to work against the clique by which the City has been deeply discredited.

If the removal of Mr. WARE, who has for five years been known as Solicitor of the Sixth Auditor's Office and the Post Office Department, be due to the cause assigned by our Washington correspondent, it can only be characterized as an outrage. "He objected on legal grounds," we are told, "to the action of the Secretary in deducting his pay per diem while he was sick a few days." And for this very natural remonstrance he was dismissed. Were this a mere pretence for getting rid of an officer to whom there were very strong political objections, there might, perhaps, be something more in the case; but we are told that he has been a Republican from the start, "a special defender of General GRANT at and after the battle of Shiloh," and a hard and efficient worker for the Republican Party for years, his political record being without blemish. His only crime was in objecting to what he considered an unlawful deprivation of his pay—that was the head and front of his offending. At this rate, official tyranny would seem to have made considerable headway, and the need of a "civil service" is of the most pressing sort.

The tendency toward the formation of political Rings in large cities, and by which taxation and corrupt expenditures are continually increased, is becoming painfully evident. The condition of affairs at Chicago is an apt illustration of this. That city appears to be the prey of politicians who fight for office and the spoils with persistent vigor. During the last eight years the taxation has increased, as our correspondent has showed, 900 per cent. beyond the proportionate additions to population, and the expenditures are swelled in like manner. It is difficult to see a way out of these discouragements; the Reform Party of Chicago has done its best, but whether it has only transferred the plunder from the old Ring to a new one remains yet to be seen.

It is noticeable enough—though, perhaps, not so extraordinary in an age of progress—that Mr. GLADSTONE, the British Premier, uses in London the very language which was the staple of DANIEL O'CONNELL's agitation, some years ago. He talks of the misgovernment of Ireland "for seven hundred years," using an argument which was rather laughed at as a foolish figure of speech once upon a time. Indeed, some people scout it still, and say that GLADSTONE, in his purpose of conciliating the Irish, has done a desperate thing in demolishing the Irish establishment and disgusting the Protestants. But he made his move deliberately. He has the other and the stronger Irish Church in his favor.

Mr. ROSS BROWNE in his recent lecture at San Francisco did not use a fair argument when he contrasted the "scant welcome" of the American Ambassador at Pekin with the reception of BURLINGAME and his colleagues in Europe and America. The Chinese Emperor and Government have had good reason to feel shy in presence of those foreign advances, and hardly any cause to make a show of eager fraternity. The purpose of Mr. BURLINGAME is to produce the cordiality which Mr. BROWNE is so anxious to witness, and we think he is going the best way about it. Mr. BROWNE should remember the old apologue which teaches how sunshine can produce effects, where the north wind usually fails.

If those Mormons are coming to our Eastern cities to make temples and other places for their worship, we have an idea the change may be all for the better—both for themselves and society at large; for, in all likelihood, they will adopt the fair women of their "Rock," without the polygamy, knowing that such a strange release of old Gentilehood could only chafe in a fashion unknown. They will have their tem-

ples here, probably, which will be as harmless and as ostentatiously unnecessary as some others; and, better still, they are to have an organization for the helping of emigrants—a most commendable good thing. So that, on the whole, we are not so much afraid of any Mormon revival in this part of the world. Perhaps, indeed, it may be safely left to the static antagonism of the Saints, without any other interference.

If a penny saved be a penny earned, the very large sort of penny (amounting, in fact to $7,000,000) which represented the famous claim for "commutation for officers' servants," may be safely set down to Comptroller BROOKLYN'S earnings. The story is an old one and a long one; the test case, involving the principle, was decided, however, in the Supreme Court only three days ago. The claim rested on the forced construction of a law (the act of June 25, 1854) which raised the pay of privates. An officer, by an act passed half a century ago, is allowed for each servant to which his rank entitles him, the pay, rations and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof. When, in 1861, the privates' pay was increased, it was specially provided that the increase should not apply to the officers' servants; but when, in 1864, the pay was again increased this exception was not repeated, it not being thought necessary. It was on this omission that the claim was founded. Of course, it had not the shadow of equity to support it, and now the Court decides that it had not a shadow of law. The Court of Claims had previously allowed the extra commutation, and hence an appeal was taken. The present decision is final.

The correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. MCHENRY and Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., is worth remembering. Mr. ADAMS, in his "Chapter of Erie," refers to Mr. MCHENRY as one "the study of whose career would read as the tale of some Arabian Night." This, in connection with some comments on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, Mr. MCHENRY considers an "injurious assault." In reply, Mr. ADAMS refers to Mr. MCHENRY's success in London, socially and financially, and to the tour of the "British capitalists in 1865." Mr. MCHENRY retorts by charging Mr. ADAMS with having given "consistency" to "the very scum of scandalous gossip floating in London." Then there follow some striking passages about "anonymous scribblers" and "ribald literature." Mr. ADAMS withdraws his remark about the Arabian Nights, because it was "unnecessary," but he declines to modify his statements concerning the railroad. Mr. MCHENRY seems to have grown very sensitive. He may remember that in 1865 some not very flattering comments were made, both here and in London, with regard to that memorable party of so-called "British capitalists." The head of that party was Sir MORTON PETO, and we suppose we need not remind Mr. MCHENRY of his subsequent history. Mr. MCHENRY's "progress" through this and two or three other States in 1865 would alone render it very excusable to refer to him as one whose life is capable of suggesting an Arabian Night's tale. Such a tale need not be wicked, and it might even end in a brilliant manner for the subject of it. If it were annotated by Sir MORTON PETO and Mr. RIXON, it would have still greater interest as a contribution to romantic literature.

At a banquet given in Kingston, Jamaica, in commemoration of that mythical event, "the declaration of Cuban independence," Mr. AARON GREGG, the United States Consul, favored the company with a speech. We do not know much of Mr. GREGG, but it is quite clear that Secretary FISH has unlimited confidence in him, because he reveals to him all the secrets of Government policy. Mr. GREGG has the further advantage of being privy to the intentions and plans of the American people. It stands to reason, therefore, that he must be a very remarkable man, and it can only be by some injustice of fate that he is a Consul instead of a full-blown Minister. We are naturally much interested in Mr. GREGG's announcement respecting Cuba: "The first act of Congress will be the recognition of the independence of Cuba." Now, this is news for all of us. We may have surmised this or the other, but nobody but Mr. GREGG could positively affirm what Congress meant to do. He continued: "He was not now speaking from speculation or conjecture, but from certain knowledge of the American people." If the Cubans wished to join the American Union, why, they might—they had his good wishes. Moreover, he told them that they would not appeal to America in vain for assistance, and that "neither England nor France would offer any obstacles to Americans giving material aid to Cuba." So that this prodigious Consul actually knows what the Emperor and the British Parliament intend to do, as well as being quite familiar with the future movements of his own Government. Is it not a waste to keep so very handy a prophet at such a place as Kingston? Consider the use he might be at home. Let us have him back by all means, especially as other Powers may think it rather strange that the Government of the United States should authorize the humblest of its Consuls to disclose its policy on a question of international importance. Mr. GREGG is much too good for his post.

Some of our contemporaries have discussed an article which recently appeared in these columns on the relative cost of the American and English diplomatic services. The tone of dissatisfaction with our own service is very general. The writers appear to think that our Government appoints incompetent men to foreign Missions, and pays them a great deal more than they are worth. "We do boldly assert," remarks one, "that the American people get less real return for more money expended in this direction than any people in the world." If this belief should ever become general, it is possible that the plan of training up young men for the diplomatic career, and admitting them to it only after passing an examination, will be attempted with more success than has hitherto attended it. Successive Secretaries of State have endeavored to introduce it, but, after all, they have been driven to use the only instruments at their command—that is, men who have been suddenly made diplomatists, without the least regard to their merits or qualifications. We cannot doubt, however, that this haphazard system does occasionally produce a first-rate representative of the Government; Mr. ADAMS, for instance, represented us in England almost throughout the war as ably as any trained diplomatist could do. But he stands almost alone, and so far the complaints of our contemporaries are fortified by facts.

The ladies of the Five Points Mission have made preparations for their usual Thanksgiving Dinner. Their buildings have been greatly enlarged and their work extended during the year. They come forward on this, their nineteenth Thanksgiving anniversary, to ask help in preparing such a dinner as will make glad the many hundreds of children in their schools and the neglected ones in their neighborhood. They request everybody to send their donations, and to look in upon the Mission on the occasion and see the poor made happy.

WASHINGTON.

The New Assistant Treasurer—Education in the South—Distribution of Collectors' Taxes Refunded—An Ex-Collector Charged with Embezzlement—Personal Rumors—Illness of Robert J. Walker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The appointment of Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER to be Assistant Treasurer at New-York, which was finally determined by that gentleman's acceptance last night, is received here with very general favor. His integrity and independence of character are well known and highly appreciated. His political status, though fully understood, has not especially entered into the case. Whether he is a Morgan or a Fenton man is not officially known here, and the information is not wanted. Beyond the fact that he is a true, earnest, reliable Republican, his politics have not been canvassed. What was wanted was sturdy integrity of character, personal independence and executive capacity. The selection is satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and General SPINNER commends it highly. It could scarcely have a better recommendation. It is proper to add in this connection, that the committee of clerks sent from this city yesterday were not sent to count the funds in the Sub-Treasury, as stated in some of your contemporaries, but to verify the paper and currency in the possession of the American and National Bank Note Companies, as stated in the TIMES.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY CLAIMS.

In the Farragut-Porter New-Orleans prize claims, which are now being examined by a special commission in this city, FARRAGUT makes a prayer to the Court for allowance of prize money, in which he sets forth that PORTER's mortar fleet bombarded the rebel position seven days without doing any appreciable damage, or incapacitating them from defence, and that he did not capture any portion of the enemy's fleet. PORTER puts in a paper, by way of reply, in which he states that he was the first to suggest the attack; that he worked eight days to get FARRAGUT's fleet over the bar; also, that the statements made by FARRAGUT in his prayer concerning him have no foundation in fact.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The eighth semi-annual report of J. W. ALVORD, General Superintendent of schools among refugees and freedmen, for the six months ending July, 1869, just issued, contains a great deal of matter of interest to the friends of education everywhere. The educational returns furnish evidence of decided progress. The report sets forth that difficulties indeed still continue, arising from prejudice, indifference and want of means, and more especially, during the last year, from political disturbances throughout the whole country, and also from agitation of various unsettled Southern questions on the subject of reconstruction. But these difficulties have been in the main surmounted. Organized opposition appears to have mainly ceased and favor toward schools for all is in most of the States publicly professed. The sentiments of the former masters as to education are by no means elevated to the standard of the public school system at the North. General taxation for this purpose is questioned. Paying for educating other people's children for the public welfare is not well understood. Quite inferior schools are thought sufficient for the colored race, but, with universal suffrage conceded, surely the freedman's vote should be intelligent. As the colored man is to become a part of society, he must have substantially its privileges. Taxation for schools implies the unquestioned right to have schools. An effort has been made to organize and endow high and training schools for the preparation of teachers. This effort has been successful. Thirty-nine such schools, having 3,577 pupils, with many normal classes in those of lower grades, are reported. The following is a summary of the statistics contained in the report: Day and night schools, 2,119; Sabbath schools, 1,195; total, 3,314. Teachers in day and night schools, 2,453; teachers in Sabbath schools, 3,454; total, 7,909. Pupils in day and night schools, 114,039; pupils in Sabbath schools, 89,731; total, 204,252. Of these pupils 180,227 are reported as having been slaves before the war. Of the above day and night schools the freedmen sustained wholly or in part 1,521; and are the owners of 759 of the buildings in which the schools are held. The Bureau furnished 772 of the buildings used for educational purposes. The majority of the schools are conducted according to the most approved system. Many able instructors are successfully laboring in them, as is proved by the number of advanced schools, 215 of which are reported as graded. These rival many institutions of the same class in the North of much longer standing. Besides these there are (within the knowledge of the Superintendent, but not regularly reported,) day and night schools, 794; Sabbath schools, 310; total, 1,101. Teachers in day and night schools, 901; teachers in Sabbath Schools, 293; total, 1,194. Pupils in day and night schools, 84,723; pupils in Sabbath schools, 17,376; total, 82,100. Adding all these to the regularly reported schools we have an aggregate of total schools of all kinds, 4,424; total teachers of all kinds, 9,003; total pupils of all kinds, 286,352. This is the largest result yet reached, and in comparison with the corresponding six months of last year shows a large increase. The report reviews the condition of freedmen's schools in the several Southern States, and says they are mostly in a flourishing and satisfactory condition, the number of teachers and scholars having largely increased, especially in North Carolina and Kentucky.

THE SEMI-MONTHLY PAY.

Secretary ROBESON some time ago directed that for greater convenience to navy employes, they should be paid twice per month. Complaint is made in some of the yards that the paymasters are not complying with the Secretary's instructions.

WORKING HOURS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

All the Government departments here close at 3 o'clock, except the Interior, which is kept open until 4. After the 15th inst. the Interior will be closed at 3 o'clock.

THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Judge BARROW, Fifth Auditor, in his next report, will make some important recommendations in reference to uncollected tax lists. As the law stands at present, the Auditor says:

"Uncollected tax lists are delivered to the incoming Collector, but he is not charged with them or held responsible by the Government for them. The outgoing Collector has already been charged with them, and the Government continues to hold him and his bondsmen for the amount until voluntarily accounted for by the

and for making fraudulent returns. His defalcation amounts to about $80,000, the amount of his bond. BURR was formerly an officer in the army, and distinguished himself in several severe cavalry engagements under General KILPATRICK.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service, leaves to-morrow for the South on a tour of inspection, and will be accompanied on a part of his tour by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Hon. GEO. EARLE.

PERSONAL.

General SCHENCK, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is expected here to-morrow from his European trip. He will remain a day or two, and then leave for Ohio. Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, HOMER FRANKLIN and R. PELTON, of New-York, and Governor WELLS, of Virginia. Colonel FRANK B. HOWE, Special Treasury Agent, accompanied by E. G. COWDEN, Esq., also arrived this morning, had interviews with the President, and returned to New-York to-night. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., is also here attending to cases before the Supreme Court. Solicitor BANFIELD returned to the Treasury Department this morning.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEATH OF COMMANDER ABBOTT.

Lieutenant-Commander H. C. TALLMAN of the United States steamer *Tacoma*, now in quarantine at New-York, makes the following report to the Department concerning the death of Commander TERVERT ABBOTT, late commanding that vessel:

"From the 17th of September to the latter part of October the *Tacoma* had been at anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and for some time it had been the intention of the commanding officer to proceed to Cape St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, for the health of the ship's company and for exercise, several of the officers and many of the men having had returns of what is known as Chagres fever, which had been contracted during the long stay of the ship at Aspinwall. In consequence, however, of the sickness of the Commander and his clerk, J. J. LYONS, and the general ill-health of the crew, the departure was so far hastened that we left Port-au-Prince on the afternoon of Oct. 27. Orders were issued, unpaid by direction of the Commander, it being his intention to return within a week. At the time of our departure from Port-au-Prince, the Commander was afflicted, it was thought with nervous prostration, and his clerk with intermittent fever. The *Tacoma* arrived at Cape St. Nicholas Mole on the morning of Oct. 28, and the exercises were commenced; but about noon of the 27th the Surgeon reported to Commander ABBOTT that his clerk, J. J. LYONS, had yellow fever black vomit, and could live but a few hours. Commander ABBOTT immediately ordered me to take the ship north in the afternoon, which I did, leaving Cape St. Nicholas Mole at 2 P. M., Oct. 27. The Captain's clerk was reported dead, by the Surgeon, at 4:20 P. M., and at 4:35 P. M. he was buried with the usual ceremonies, in latitude 19°, 57', 49" north, and longitude 73° 52' 15" west. All the precautions within my power for the prevention of contagion and panic among the crew were immediately taken, but the Surgeon reported that Commander ABBOTT was affected by the epidemic, and would probably die. At 7:05 P. M. Commander ABBOTT was reported dead by the Surgeon, upon which I assumed command; and at 7:40 P. M. the body of Commander ABBOTT was buried with the usual ceremonies in latitude 20° 27' 30" north, and longitude 73° 37' west. On the morning of the 28th of October there were seven cases of fever reported, one being an officer, and one petty officer reported dangerous. At 11:30 P. M., on the 1st of November, WM. BERRAN, ordinary seaman, died of yellow fever, and at 12:30 A. M. was buried. This was the last death, and being now in a cooler climate, the health of all seemed improved."

MR. WASHBURNE'S EXPENSES AGAIN.

Minister WASHBURNE, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, says he was surprised to see the statement published in some of the papers in this country that he had estimated $15,000 in gold for his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year. He says he has made no estimate whatever for any contingencies, but will limit himself to the amount allowed by the Department of State, which is $2,500.

HONORS TO WALKER DYING.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has been unconscious for a day past. He is gradually dying, and may not survive throughout the night.

ILLNESS OF AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL is also very ill, with no prospect of recovery.

GEORGIA.

The State Fair—Expected Crowd—Preparations—The Building and Grounds—Management—Horse and Cattle Show—Condition of the Country—Labor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

Everything here is being turned topsy-turvy to prepare for the approaching State Fair, which opens on the 16th inst. Everybody is anxious less excited about the "coming event" than are those having India-rubber attachments fastened to all their appurtenances, that their rooms and beds to their knives, forks and plates, and if he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is entitled to be ranked among the benefactors of mankind, how is he to be by ranked who can make five or six sleep where one slept before, or can make plated, knives and forks do indefinitely manifold service? Every householder, be his home ever so homely, has discovered a number of attached friends and relatives who have been long meditating a visit to him, but never could arrange it until "the week of the Fair." Every provident head of a family is laying in provisions as if he anticipated a long siege. There is a considerable fowl yard in nearly every cellar, and the trade in provisions, groceries, &c., is no longer retail, having assumed wholesale proportions. Seriously, the people expect a very large concourse of visitors, they are "on hospitable deeds intent" and are resolved to do the honors of their city to the best of their ability. It is supposed that the number of strangers will not be less than from ten to fifteen thousand, and if it be as large as is anticipated, it will put a city of the size of Macon to the full extent of her capacity to entertain them comfortably. Very many of those who intend coming from the rural districts of Georgia, propose to go into camp on the Fair Grounds, where a large space has been set apart for this purpose, and through the courtesy of General TERRY a large number of army tents have been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Society for the accommodation of those who prefer "a lodging on the cold ground." The principal railroads will run extra trains morning and evening to the towns and villages within thirty miles of Macon, where those who cannot be conveniently accommodated in Macon will find food and rest, and thus it is hoped that however large the crowd, all can be well entertained.

PREPARATIONS.

The preparations at the Fair Grounds are nearly completed. Nothing but to put the finishing touches now remains to be done. The building in the laboratory built by the Confederate Government, and though the "little unpleasantness" terminated before it was finished, it is a very fine structure and admirably suited for the purpose to which it is to be used. The main room where the exhibited articles will be shown is 275 feet long by 50 wide, and besides this there are a number of other spacious rooms, amply sufficient to give plenty of space to exhibitors. The grounds are very large—from sixty to seventy acres—inclosed with a high board fence. Within the inclosure is an excellent trotting track of a mile and a half, and there is also a well-constructed hippodrome, which on one day of the Fair week will be converted into a fitting ground, as like as may be that of Ashby de la Zouche, where some disinherited knight will break a lance, and if he does not also break his neck, will crown some fair damsel queen of love and beauty.

CHARACTER OF THE SHOW.

From all I can learn, the show of fine horses and horned cattle will be very well worth seeing. Some of the most renowned stock raisers in Kentucky will be present with the flower of their stables, and there are not a few Georgia owners of fancy horses, who will not suffer the rich prizes to be carried off without a struggle. Next in importance to the horse and cattle display will be the exhibition of agricultural machinery and implements. This promises to be a great feature of the occasion, and nothing will move more interesting to the farming community of the South, who hitherto have been lamentably deficient in "labor-saving machinery."

The collection of cotton and of cereals which will be exhibited, and will compete for the prizes, will be very extensive. Mr. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Georgia, who is said to have raised seventeen bales, of 500 pounds each, on six acres of land, will, it is thought, carry off the first prize for the largest production. I have not heard of any crop this year which approaches it in point of quantity. Ex. JAMES B. HAMILTON, of Clarke County, who won the silver pitcher at Athens for the largest amount of wheat grown on an acre, (45½ bushels,) will be very likely to win the wheat prize if he competes, but I have not heard that he intends doing so.

The competing machinery will nearly all come from the Northern and Western States. A good deal of it has already arrived, and many of the owners have already arrived in person or by deputy to superintend its erection and secure favorable space.

It is hoped that most of the prominent agriculturists of the North and West will be on here to compare notes and interchange ideas with the Southern planters. Those who have any idea of purchasing Southern lands would find this an excellent time to visit the South and inform themselves thoroughly as to what they desire to do. On the whole, the occasion will be a very interesting one, and I am led to believe that it will amply repay visitors for the trouble of coming.

THE COTTON CROP.

Although the cotton crop is much less than the planters expected to gather, and the price is much smaller than they expected to receive, the condition of the country, generally, is prosperous. As a gratifying proof of it I would cite the fact, that during the past week a large proportion of the notes of planters in this part of the State, to their merchants and factors, fell due, and on inquiry yesterday, I heard that not one had been protested. Every one was paid in full at maturity.

The laborers are generally contented, and notwithstanding the recent Labor Convention, are contracting largely to work for another year with the same employers. This is the most satisfactory evidence that they were well and fairly treated, and that they were liberally compensated. The country is perfectly tranquil. There are remarkably few cases of crime, and none of an aggravated character. Politics are neither spoken nor thought of. The Fair, the price of cotton, fertilizers and the next crop, are the all-engrossing subjects for thought and discussion.

QUONDAM.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Preparations for a Fresh Expedition—The Cuban Capital—Its Position, Advantages and Fortifications—Latest Achievements of the Revolutionists.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

Lieutenant WILMER HAWLEY, now of General THOMAS JORDAN'S staff of military instructors, but formerly of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Colonel LAMMING, has reached this city, and is bound for Macon, Ga., but expects to return with an expedition. He left Guaimaro, the Cuban capital, on the 12th of October, and traveled overland as far as Bemba, on the Cardenas and Matanzas Railroad. From thence he took cars to Cardenas and the steamer *Juagua* to this port, arriving here day before yesterday. He is *incognito*, of course, as far as rank and business are concerned, but will have left here before this can reach New-York by the *De Soto*, which sails to-day.

THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Lieutenant HAWLEY expresses surprise at the prevailing ignorance of the people here of affairs in the Central Department, and gives an account of the capital. Guaimaro has been the capital of the Republic since the 3d of last March. It was there that Congress met and still meets. A foundry is located within six miles of the town, where some Pittsburg workmen have been engaged in casting shot and cannon. They made many unsuccessful attempts at cannon making, and not until the first of last month did they succeed in perfecting a mould which gave them satisfaction. They had cast twelve 24-pounder howitzers when he left, which were being drilled out and mounted. The wisdom of the Cubans in selecting Guaimaro as a capital, and fortifying it, is seen from the following reasons given by Lieutenant HAWLEY:

The town is of no value particularly, and is not considered defensible; that is, the town proper. It is, however, situated on a plain, through which, like a network, flow, in winding and crooked courses, seven small rivers. They are the Sol, Sevilla, Canario, Tana, Guanayas, Guaimaro, Arroyo Noranjo. The latter two unite to form the seventh, the Jobedo. There are no roads by which the town can be reached without crossing two or three of these rivers, and the Tana has to be crossed three times if the National Road—the *Camino Real*—is followed. Earthen forts have been thrown up and improved during the Summer. The Cubans have in and around the capital forty-two pieces of cannon, most of which are small. There arrived ten rifled fieldpieces from New-York in September. Casseras, the President, is there. They print an official newspaper there, on a press formerly at Puerto Principe. The surrounding district is much of it covered with a dense wood, relieved only by the course of the various rivers. There are but two plantations in the district where sugar cane is grown. Grazing lands surround the district. There is a triple row of hills just west of the town where the foundry is located. Between these hills are savannas into which the entire Cuban army could retreat in case it was followed and had given up Guaimaro. It would be a difficult battle field for the Spaniards. They would have fearful odds to encounter in plunging into a plain upon which grow dense woods and through which half a dozen rivers wind and turn so that none but a resident of the locality would know upon which side of them he was standing.

I asked the Lieutenant why VALMASEDA had allowed CESPEDES and his Congress, with QUESADA and army headquarters, to remain upon the national highway so long. He replied because it has never been convenient for the Spaniards to attack so difficult a situation surrounded by so many natural barriers of defense, which odds were all on the side of the Cubans, and that General QUESADA has kept 8,000 men there continually. At times as many as 12,000 have been there at one time. The Cubans have captured many Spanish scouts in the neighborhood of Guaimaro. They do not know the country, and are easily bewildered in their efforts to escape over such a country. If VALMASEDA and his Generals undertook to drive the Cespedes Government from Guaimaro it would have to bring twelve to twenty thousand men against the Cubans. In order to do that it would require the garrisons of Santiago de Cuba, Mazanillo, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Holguin, and even more. That would leave these places open to pillage and plunder, if not positive capture.

"Official" Account of a Recent Battle—Defeat of the Insurgents—Several Cuban Leaders Among the Killed.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The following is the official account of the battle lately fought in the southern part of the Eastern Department:

The Spanish troops, under the command of General MENDIGUBERRIA, attacked the insurgent force between the towns of Contramaestre and Ramon. One hundred and twenty of the insurgents were killed, and large numbers wounded and taken prisoners. Among the rebels killed are General TAMACO, Captain GONCHEZ, HARRY CLAVIVEY, Chief of STAFF, and WILLIAM CROSSRAND, General JORDAN'S Quartermaster. The insurgent forces were driven beyond the town of Palo-Picado, and the Spanish troops now occupy the positions held by the rebels during the past year. The insurgent forces, under Generals YAGUAS and FILIPINAS, retreated north by way of Tembucock. ARTHUR CASANJOR, one of the rebel leaders, was killed.

The Bayamo *Journal* says that General MASO was killed, and that the Spanish troops have captured the insurgent Hospital at Ramon.

"Man and Wife."

Harper's Weekly contains the opening chapters of a new serial story by WILKIE COLLINS, author of "The Moonstone," "No Name," "The Woman in White," and other novels that have attained wide-spread popularity in this country and in England. The new story is entitled "Man and Wife," and is founded on abuses arising from the anomalous state of the marriage laws of England. Those who are acquainted with Mr. COLLINS' inimitable skill in weaving a plot, and in investing all his characters with a fascination which renders the reader reluctant to part with them, will not need to be assured that this story promises to be by far the most attractive of the year. There is no one equal to Mr. COLLINS in the power of sustaining the interest of any tale he undertakes to print. All his heroes and heroines live in the memory, and the forthcoming story will be even richer than any former production of the same pen in this great feature. We refrain from taking the edge off the plot, so to speak, by giving an outline of it. It is a tale of our own day, the date of the opening chapter being 1860, and it is safe to predict for it a wide and enduring success.

OBITUARY.

Major-General John E. Wool.

The veteran General WOOL died yesterday morning in Troy, at 2:30 o'clock, at the age of 86 years. He was the last of the old heroes who connect us with the early military history of the Republic, his first training having been received in the war of 1812, and his full glory in the conflict with Mexico.

Major-General JOHN E. WOOL came from revolutionary stock, and inherited his military genius from his ancestors. His grandfather, JAMES WOOL, settled in Schaghticoke, in Rensselaer County, before the Revolution, and when the struggle of the patriots with the mother country for independence began he resided upon what may be termed the northern frontier, where he was exposed to the incursions of Indians, British and Tories, with whom the country abounded. He frequently carried his arms with him into the fields which he cultivated. Five of his sons bore arms in the Revolution; two were imprisoned in the New-Jersey prison ship—one of whom died of his sufferings; another was a captain with MONTGOMERY in his expedition against Quebec; the father of the General was with WATES in the storming of Stony Point; another of the sons was with STARK in the battle of Bennington, and a great uncle was one of the Committee of Safety in New-York City.

General WOOL was a genuine New-Yorker. He was born in Newburg, Orange County—the scene of WASHINGTON'S headquarters during a good portion of the darkest period of the Revolutionary War—on the 29th of February, 1784. He was born in leap year, on the extra day in the calendar; and the singular fact may be related of him that although an octogenarian, he had only seen twenty-one anniversaries of his birth.

His opportunities for education in his early years were very slight, and while yet a boy he entered a bookstore in Troy, and became a proprietor in the business before he reached the age of manhood. A disastrous fire, however, swept away his property, and then he abandoned the book business and determined to take up the profession of law. While he was still pursuing his legal studies, the war of 1812 broke out, and having a taste for military affairs he shut up his law books and sought and obtained through the friendship of Governor CLINTON a Captain's commission in the Thirteenth Infantry. He distinguished himself in several important engagements, being wounded in both thighs at the storming of Queenstown Heights, which was the first action in which he took part. For his gallant conduct in this affair he was promoted to the position of Major in the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He took part in the battle of Plattsburg, in September, 1814, and for courage displayed at the engagement of Beekmantown he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war the army was largely reduced, but Colonel WOOL was retained in the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and in 1816 was appointed Inspector-General of the Northern Division.

He received his full commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1818, and three years later became Inspector-General of the entire army. So faithfully did he discharge all the duties assigned to him during this period of profound peace that in 1826 he received the appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General. With this title he continued to perform the duties of Inspector-General until 1839, when he was sent to Europe by the Government to study the military systems of different nations and receive such suggestions as he might obtain for the improvement of our own army. He received marked attention abroad, especially in France, where the King and Marshal SOULT, the Minister of War, did all in their power to further the objects of his visit. In Belgium he was the guest of the King, and enjoyed the military advantage of being present at the siege of Antwerp. After his return to this country he was engaged for a year or two in inspecting the coast defences from Maine to the mouth of the Mississippi River. In 1836, when the Cherokee Indians were removed from Georgia and Florida to the western banks of the Mississippi, General WOOL took charge of this important matter. During the Canadian difficulties in 1838 it became important to examine the facilities for defence of our northeastern frontier, and he led a reconnoitering party through the forests of Maine and made a careful examination of the entire border in that State. The full rank of Brigadier-General was conferred on him on the 30th of June, 1841.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, General WOOL was ordered to the West to organize volunteers, and within six weeks had sent 12,000 troops to the seat of war, fully armed and equipped. He then collected 3,000 troops under his own command at San Antonio de Bexar, and crossed the Rio Grande on the 8th of October, 1846. He marched to Saltillo, a distance of 900 miles, without losing a single man, and preserved such admirable discipline as everywhere to gain the good-will of the inhabitants of the country through which he passed. He selected the ground on which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, disposed the troops for action, and during the early part of the engagement, until the arrival of General TAYLOR, had the entire command. In his official report General TAYLOR attributes the success of this important battle in a large measure to General WOOL'S "vigilance and arduous service before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field." He remained in command at Saltillo until Nov. 25, 1847, when General TAYLOR returned to the United States and he succeeded to the command of the army of occupation. This position he retained until the close of the war, having his headquarters at Monterey. His authority extended over the States of New-Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and partook of a civil as well as a military character. The country was at that time overrun with highway robbers and guerrillas, but in a few months he reduced it to the most perfect order and kept it in that condition during his entire stay. He returned home in July, 1848, and was assigned to the command of the Eastern Military Division with his headquarters at Troy. In 1853 the different commands were reorganized, and General WOOL was assigned to the Department of the East with his headquarters at Baltimore. Official recognition of his brilliant services in the war with Mexico was first made in 1854, when he received the thanks of Congress and was presented with a sword. At the same time he was transferred to the Department of the Pacific by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, with instructions to "use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States were at peace," and to cooperate with the civil authorities "in maintaining the Neutrality laws." These instructions he carried out with the utmost vigilance, and indeed, with such vigor as to incur the displeasure of Secretary DAVIS, who removed his headquarters from San Francisco to the inland town of Benicia, where he could not keep so careful watch along the coast. His correspondence with the Secretary of War at this time was subsequently published by order of Congress. In 1858 General WOOL commanded an expedition to Washington and Oregon Territories to put an end to Indian disturbances, and in a campaign of three months effectually accomplished that object. At the close of PIERCE'S Administration in 1857 he was recalled to the Department of the East, and returned to his old headquarters at Troy.

At the first threatenings of rebellion in 1860, he offered his services to the Government, and after the attack on Fort Sumter, organized and equipped the first regiments of volunteers sent from New-York to Washington. In the Spring of 1861 he sent reinforcements to Colonel DIMICK, at Fortress Monroe, which were the means of saving that post from imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Confederates. On the 1st of May he was ordered to return to Troy, but in the following August was sent to Fortress Monroe as commander of the Department of Virginia, and heeded the expedition which occupied Norfolk on the 20th of May, 1862. On the 16th of the same month he was made full Major-General in the regular army. His age, however, unfitted him for the arduous labors of the field at this trying time, and on the 24 of June he was transferred to the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore, where he remained until the close of the war. He then retired from active command and took up his residence at Troy.

The military career of General WOOL may be summed up as follows:

April 12, 1812, Captain Thirteenth United States Infantry.
Oct. 11, 1812, Major Twenty-ninth Regiment, for gallant conduct at Queenstown.
Sept. 11, 1814, Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant conduct at Plattsburg.
April, 1816, Colonel of Cavalry and Inspector General.
April 24, 1826, Brevet Brigadier-General.
June 25, 1841, Brigadier-General.
Feb. 23, 1847, Brevet Major-General, for gallant and distinguished services at Buena Vista.
1854, Major-General and retired.

His health had been remarkably good throughout his long life, until Saturday the 30th ult., when he stumbled and fell heavily while walking back and forth on his piazza. His system received a fatal shock, and he expressed his belief that the sickness which followed would close the scenes of his long career. He talked calmly of his approaching dissolution, and quietly passed away amid the devoted attentions of his relatives and friends.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland.

THOMAS G. PRATT, Ex-Governor of Maryland, and for eight years United States Senator from that State, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Tuesday, as announced in the TIMES yesterday. Governor PRATT was born in Washington, D. C., in 1804; was educated at Georgetown and adopted law as his profession, beginning practice in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Md. He entered early into politics as a member of the Whig Party, and several times represented his county in the House of Delegates of his State. In 1836 he was chosen a member of the Electoral College to elect a Senator, and soon after this time, the Constitution of the State being changed so as to give each county a Senator, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of six years to represent Prince George's County. In 1844 he was elected Governor of Maryland after an exciting contest, in which he was opposed by Mr. JAMES CARROLL. His election was due to the strong ground he took on maintaining the credit of the State at all hazards, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that that credit was sustained, the good name of the State preserved, and Maryland enabled to pay off a large debt incurred for a system of internal improvements. In 1849 Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, then United States Senator, accepting a position in President TAYLOR'S Cabinet, Governor PRATT was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation as well as for the succeeding term. During the time he was a member of the Senate, two terms, he represented his State in an able manner, and won the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was possessed of a clear and vigorous mind, and by his genial character and pleasant manners attracted to himself many friends. Governor PRATT removed to Baltimore some four years since, and resumed the practice of his profession, and although not prominent in politics, he has acted with the Conservative branch of the Democratic Party. At the time of his death he was in his 66th year. He leaves a widow and several children.

ELECTION NOTES.

Hon. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., of Brooklyn, denies, in a note to the Albany *Argus*, that he is a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, and says that he intends, in common with the rest of the Kings County delegation, to present the name of the Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "For once the city Republicans performed a good day's work, and held the Democratic majority down to a point that enabled the country Republicans to sweep the State, had they chosen to. For once we are barred from complaining of the city Republicans."

The official majority for General SIGEL in Cayuga County is 1,732.

The official majority for LOREN L. LEWIS, Republican, for Senator in the Thirty-first District, is 265. Of the Buffalo Assembly District, H. B. RANSOM, Democrat, has 432 majority in the Fourth, and LYMAN OATMAN, Republican, 336 majority in the Fifth.

The certificate of election in the First Assembly District of Albany County has been given to the Democratic candidate, WILLIAM D. MURPHY, he having 13 majority. All the members of the Assembly from that county are Democrats.

We have the following additional reports of county votes as officially declared:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Sigel	9,704	Nelson	11,433
Greeley	9,346	Allen	11,402
Townsend	9,198	Champlain	11,447
Chatfield	9,645	Bristol	11,504
Taylor	9,665	Richmond	11,289
Hayt	9,613	Wright	11,[illegible]
Conover	9,596	Lafin	1[illegible]
Mason	9,582	Lott	1[illegible]
Woodruff	9,661	Earle	11,118

For Senator, COLLINS, Republican, had 9,961 votes, and BAKER 11,174. There was no opposition to THEODORE MILLER for Justice of the Supreme Court. He received 4,891 votes. For Assemblymen, MURPHY has 13 majority, LANAHAN 304, ROMAN 317 and TIGHE 171—all Democrats. The majority against the amended Constitution is 94; for the judiciary article, 2,066; against uniform taxation, 657; for property qualification, 669.

BROOME COUNTY.

The vote of Broome County was: For SIGEL, 3,739; for NELSON, 3,778; SIGEL'S majority, 261. The returns from the town of Fenton were imperfect, and were sent back for correction. The average Republican majority in the county exceeds 1,000, Mr. GREELEY'S being about 1,150.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Sigel	2,849	Nelson	3,312
Greeley	2,808	Allen	3,312
Townsend	2,836	Champlain	3,331
Chatfield	2,872	Bristol	3,338
Taylor	2,863	Richmond	3,325
Hayt	2,856	Wright	3,311
Conover	2,866	Lafin	3,111
Mason	2,902	Lott	3,348
Woodruff	2,801	Earle	3,240

For Senator, Twenty-seventh District—THEODORE L. MINER, Republican, 2,073; GEORGE FARNHAM, Democrat, 3,294. For Assemblyman, E. L. PATRICK, Democrat, has 416 majority. There were 2,049 votes for the Amended Constitution and 2,550 against it; 3,205 votes for the property qualification and 2,357 against it; 4,408 for the judiciary article and 238 against it; and 1,798 for the assessment and taxation article and 3,074 against it.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The following is the result of the vote in Columbia County:

Sigel	4085	Nelson	4570
Greeley	4061	Allen	4669
Townsend	4068	Champlain	4621
Chatfield	4064	Bristol	4689
Taylor	4069	Richmond	4685
Hayt	4068	Wright	4600
Conover	4061	Lafin	4601
Mann	4025	Lott	4673
Woodruff	4026	Earl	4673

There was no opposition to THEODORE MILLER for Supreme Court Justice, and he received 7,020 votes. For Senator, JONATHAN B. RYDER, Republican, has 4,166 votes, and GEORGE MORGAN, Democrat, 4,585. For Assemblymen, EDWARD STURGES has 634 majority, and DANIEL D. BARNES 81 majority—both Democrats. The majority against the Constitution is 108; for the judiciary article, 240; against the uniform taxation article, 745, and against the property qualification article, 1,025.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The vote of Livingston County was as follows:

Sigel	3439	Nelson	3634
Greeley	3375	Allen	3538
Chatfield	3479	Bristol	3611
Townsend	3401	Champlain	3581
Hayt	3468	Wright	3507
Taylor	3449	Richmond	3505
Conover	3468	Lafin	3509

For Senator, Thirtieth District, JAMES WOOD, Republican, had 3,595 votes, and J. H. VINCENT, Democrat, 2,284. For Assemblyman, RICHARD JOHNSON, Republican, has 224 majority. WILLIAM B. ALLEY, the temperance candidate for the Assembly, received 355 votes. The majority for the Constitution was 128, for the judiciary article 466, and against the property qualification article 760. The correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, who furnishes the foregoing figures, says that the results on Judicial officers could not be ascertained, as nearly all the election returns were incorrect in that regard, being led into errors by mistakes in printing the blanks used, and the carelessness of the Democratic County Committee in printing their tickets, through which Mr. EARL may lose his entire vote in the county.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The official canvass of the Onondaga County returns gives the following majorities:

Sigel	2213	Hayt	2349
Greeley	1822	Conover	2321
Chatfield	2272	Mason	2319
Townsend	2211	Woodruff	2311
Taylor	2316		

For Senator, Twenty-second District, GEORGE N. KENNEDY has 3,120 majority. The majority for the Constitution is 1,574; for the judiciary article, 13,743; for the taxation article, 1,930; and against the property qualification article, 1,554.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The Republican majorities in Oneida County are as follows:

Sigel	1020	Greeley	711
Chatfield	839	Townsend	867
Taylor	1582	Hayt	848
Conover	864	Mason	903
Woodruff	879		

CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE, for Supreme Court Justice, has 10,867 majority. The majority for GEORGE H. SANFORD, Democrat, for Senator, Nineteenth District, is 26. For Assemblymen, S. S. LOWBEY has 448 majority, DAVID M. MILLER 408 majority, ST. FERRER JERRED 339 majority, and JAMES ROBERTS 107 majority. Mr. JERRED is a Democrat; the others are Republicans. The majority against the Constitution is 2,290; against the judiciary article, 2,387; against the taxation article, 2,209, and against the property qualification article, 528.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. BISHOP AT STEINWAY HALL.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP reappeared at Steinway Hall last evening, and sang in the presence of a numerous audience, some elements of which were suggestive, as were the artists themselves, of the middle ages. The four years that have elapsed since Mme. BISHOP was last heard here have wrought no great change in her voice or her appearance; and that space of time being insignificant in comparison with the scope of her career, her performances then were as satisfactory and as singular as they are now. The faultless method of Mme. BISHOP is still here; the voice is clear and sweet, but without volume or richness, and endowed with little flexibility. She sang yesterday MEYERBEER'S cavatina, "Ah! Come Rapida!" with the prefatory recitative given with thorough art: "Eve's Lamentation," by KING; "My Bud in Heaven," a ballad, by STEPHEN MASSETT, and the duet "Quanto Amore," from "L'Elisire." The execution of the ballads naturally elicited most applause, and each was followed by an *encore*, while the rendering of the duet gave no particular pleasure but such as was derived from the evident skill of the artist, shown in struggling toward an end with insufficient means. The performers appearing with Mme. BISHOP were Signor RONCONI, whose talent, good will, vocal wealth and repertory have been themes for comment here at such a recent date as to need no calling up at present; Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN (at the organ) and M. HENRI KOWALSKI. Mr. KOWALSKI is a new comer, whose *début* in this country was effected last evening. No fair estimate of his rank can be arrived at after a single hearing, but the favor he undoubtedly won seemed fully deserved. His interpretation of the *Polonaise* in E flat, by CHOPIN, was his first effort, and gave no decided indication of his merits; but his reading of a composition of his own—the second part of which, a Hungarian march, was loudly applauded for its rendering as well as for its character as a composition—made an excellent impression. M. KOWALSKI'S touch is clean, and vigorous rather than delicate; it seems that of a brilliant and popular player, rather than of a thoughtful and finished artist. We believe Mme. ANNA BISHOP, whose welcome was very cordial, will sing in company with the same persons on Monday NEXT.

ITALIAN OPERA.

There will be opera in Newark to-night, M. LEBRANC and Mme. DE BRIOL singing in "Il Trovatore." Friday, "Fra Diavolo," with Miss KELLOGG will be given in this City.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

The first musical *soirée* of the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music this season, was given by the professors and pupils of the establishment, under the direction of Mr. S. N. GRISWOLD, at the hall of the Conservatory, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. A programme of vocal and instrumental selections was rendered to the satisfaction of the friends of the institution, who filled the hall, a piano solo, "Swallow and Prisoner," from CHOISEZ, being executed in a superior manner by Miss ADELINA RICHARD, a young pupil.

All Rail to San Francisco.

The [illegible]ginal Pacific Railway line, chartered by Congress, was to extend from the Missouri River to the waters of the Pacific Ocean at Sacramento, about 1,620 miles. The two or three corporations engaged in building it were not expected to go beyond this point, water transportation between Sacramento and San Francisco being abundant. But the subsequent charter of the Western Pacific, with a Government subsidy of $16,000 per mile, was expected to supply this important link, by rail, and the work has already been accomplished, chiefly under the auspices of the same enterprising, and ever to be remembered men who built the Central Pacific in less than half the time allowed by Congress, and with the greatest possible integrity and economy. No better assurance could be given that the Bay of San Francisco would be reached almost as soon as the opening of the main line across the Rocky Mountains, than that Governor STANFORD, Mr. HUNTINGTON and their colleagues should interest themselves in the Western Pacific extension. And as remarked above, this desideratum has been attained, and for six or eight weeks past trains have run through from New-York to San Francisco direct.

The line of the new work is about 190 miles in length. It runs through the oldest settled and several of the very richest counties of California, and between the commercial and the political capitals of the State. That in point of local traffic, to say nothing of its importance to the through business of the great Pacific Railways, it will soon prove, if indeed it has not already done so, by far the most productive and profitable link in the transcontinental chain. And the enterprising builders now propose to mortgage the work, its equipment and franchises, for $3,000,000, or about one-third their cost or value, with no prior lien of any description whatever, and with the Government subsidy, the local contributions, and the share capital behind this mortgage to make it doubly secure, and both interest and principal doubly prompt and certain through all the mutations of trade.

Thus much in explanation of this new and important negotiation. We have a few words additional, in no merely complimentary spirit, but in strict and appropriate justice to the New-York promoters and bankers of the line, Messrs. FISK & HATCH—whose identification and eminent success with the Government loans, as well since the war as through its greatest financial trial, have made them both fortune and reputation—have consented to introduce these bonds as among the very few great loans that they have at any time felt free, from their high sense of the public security as well as their own faithfully-earned credit, to undertake and indorse. Aside from the loans of the United States, the value and security of which we place far above all others, they have only acted up to the present occasion as bankers to the Central Pacific Company in placing their State Aid bonds of California and their own large and well-secured first mortgage. Following out their intimate and confidential relations with the officers of this enterprise, they have thoroughly satisfied themselves that the Western Pacific mortgage, which, at their instance they have undertaken, is one that will redound to the advantage of their customers and correspondents, and to their own credit. And we take leave, in conclusion, to say that we repeat this fact as the very best guarantee for the security of the bonds, and the best promise that they will advance in value after they are all placed in second hands.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REPUTATION which the pieces manufactured by KRAMS & CO., of Baltimore, have obtained, is something astonishing. We are informed by the agents, Messrs. HAVEN & CO., No. 48 Broadway, that they are now almost wholly used by the New-York Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Academy, Fisk's Grand Opera House, and Crosby's Grand Opera House of Chicago. This fact is sufficient to prove the esteem with which they are regarded by the musical world. They are so completely adapted for opera purposes by their endurance, elasticity of touch, and perfect equality of tone, that the time is quickly coming when no cabal, bribe or intrigue will induce a musician who values his reputation to use any other for public purposes. When it is remembered that this superiority over all others is the result of honest convictions, and has been brought about by no corrupting influence, it stamps the Krams piano as possessing qualities which no other instrument can claim.—Tribune.

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR come pouring in. All the noxious dyes, &c., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmentionable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Devoe's Kerosene Oil.

Warranted extra high test; perfectly safe and of superior quality in every respect. In barrels and patent sealed cans.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.
—*Advertisement.* No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

There is no excuse for those who drag their weary and diseased bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would dispel their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. To sundry victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYRNES & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY T

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day will be a very busy day in real estate matters. Three important sales are announced.

At Staten Island Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell the very beautiful property which has for some time past been extensively advertised. To no locality on the continent has nature been more prodigal of such gifts as render that lovely island especially fitted for the dwelling place of man; location, soil, climate, sea and land views, grandeur of scenery, picturesque variety, beauty and romance, nothing in the vicinity of New-York is found to surpass this most "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," with its sea-girt shores, decked with costly villas and thrifty villages, its romantic rides, its picturesque hills of smiling green crowned with grand old forests, its cool, shaded valleys and its landscape diversified everywhere with palatial villas, rural homes, and cottages nestling amid the roses; art emulating nature in everything calculated to charm the taste and delight the imagination. The owner of the property to be sold, Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., has had considerable experience in the buying and selling of lands, he has, indeed, for many years made the business of buying choice lands at fair prices, and selling them out in villa plots at auction, without reserve, a specialty. Persons who desire to attend the sale will take the Staten Island boat at the Battery, foot of Broadway, at 11 o'clock precisely, and landing at Vanderbilt, will find carriages to convey them to the grounds free. Ladies and gentlemen who attend will find that every provision for their comfort and enjoyment has been made. Protection will be afforded from the weather, and sale take place, rain or shine. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

At the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell at Ossining, Westchester County, ninety-one acres of choice land, situated on the highway, directly in rear of and overlooking the residences of J. BUTLER WRIGHT, Esq., and lying between the lands of Messrs. BISHOP, WARREN and D. ROGERS. This property can easily be subdivided into villa plots and cottage sites, its superb knolls and beautiful slopes affording every variety of picturesque scenery. It is intended that this sale shall be absolute. The title is beyond question, and the terms of sale will be very liberal.

At the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. L. LEFFERTS, Esq., referee, some very desirable Brooklyn property, comprising twelve lots fronting on Prospect Park, four lots on Joralemon-street, one lot on Grace court, and eight lots and gores on Bergen-street; also a valuable plot of ground at Flatbush, containing about sixty-five lots.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

BANKRT, E. D.

By Mallory & Stackwell.

1 lot n. e. cor. New City road and Nyack turnpike, 16x100 ..... $400
2 lots adjoining the above on New City road, 36x100 800
4 lots adjoining the above, each 36x100 200
2 lots adjoining the above, each 36x100 200
2 lots adjoining the above, each 36x100 200
1 lot adjoining the above, 36x100 115
1 lot s. s. corner New City road and Nyack turnpike 200
1 lot adjoining on New City road 215
1 lot adjoining the above 200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fulton-st., n. s., near Greenwich-st., 22.2x47.6x irr. 47.6x47 ..... $25,000
Warren-st., n. s., 25.2 ft. w. of Church-st., h. and l., 25.2x52x irr.x100 30,000
4th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12x74.1 12,150
24th-st., s. s., 107.5 ft. e. c. of Irving-place, h. and l., 22x98 15,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., h. and l., 20x78 16,000
30th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16x100.9 12,000
Same property 12,500
36th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 25x98.9 29,250
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., h. and l., 25x98.9 35,000
37th-st., n. s., 275.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 8,000
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.5 15,000
42d-st., n. s., 327.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.6x98.7 4,500
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 2,662
125th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 25x99.11 3,000
Avenue A, w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., h. and l., 20x70 ..... none.
Lexington-av., w. s., 65.7 ft. s. of 67th-st., h. and l., 16.10x90 21,000

Leases Recorded.

Bayard-st., No. 47, 6½-12 years, per year $700
4th-st., No. 408, 1½ years, per year 625

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 21.9 ft. n. of High-st., 50x71.9 ..... $7,800
Baltic-st., s. s., 123.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100 3,050
Bridge-st., e. s., 262.6 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., h. and l., 23x100, January, 1870 7,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 245.10 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20.10x132, infants' shares 11,775
Cook and Ewen sts., s. e. corner, 27.4x—x32.1 7,400
Conselyea-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 128x75x75, Oct. 30, 1869 2,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 128x75x75, Nov. 1, 1869 800
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. of Hicks-st., 40x100 4,000
Hall and Van Buren sts., s. e. corner, 30x100 13,500
Keap-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100 775
Leonard-st., e. s., 211 ft. s. of Meserole-st., h. and l., 16x100 4,800
Marshall-st. and Bogart-av., 3 lots on each, 20x100 e. s., 100 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 50x100.6 ..... Contract. 5,625
McKibben-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 50x100.6 ..... Contract.
Varet-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 100x100.6 ..... Contract.
Palmetto-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100 175
Bremen-st., e. s., 325 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 50x100 10,000
West Broadway, No. 81, New-York City 10,000
West Broadway, No. 83, New-York City, 20x76
Fourth-st., 404.2 ft. w. of Columbia-st., h. and l., 16.8x100, (Brooklyn) 20,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 4th-st., six the block, 6 lots 500
Division-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 60x100, 1 share, Sept. 6, 1869 450
Division-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 60x100, 1 share, Sept. 6, 1869 225
Division-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 60x100, 1 share, Sept. 6, 1869 1,000
Graham-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of Scholes-st., n. s., 25x100, contract 4,000
Skillman-av., 100 ft. e. of St. Mark's-place, 125 ft. s. of Avenue H, 25x100 800
Kent-av., e. s., 262 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 8,625
Lewis-av. and Pulaski-st., s. w. corner, 75x70.11 x irr. 75x47.6 2,800
Gem, lot No. 81, adjoining s. w. corner boundary of above to square place 2,000
Montrose-av., w. s., 94 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 25x77.8 x irr. 25x77.8 2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Seventh-st., 25x100 2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Seventh-st., 25x100 2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Seventh-st., 25x100 2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s.,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25
Siberia, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Malta, Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at 204 Hudson-st. and 191 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamers of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Sumont.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
LA NORMANDIE.....Roussan.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO REST OF HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passage tickets, good for a fortnight, from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, except with transit by English railways and the discount allowed among the Channel, Seaside saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.		SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by	65	St. John's N. F., by	30
Branch Steamers		Branch Steamers	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.....Nov. 18 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4
IOWA.....Nov. 20 | EUROPA.....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 27 | INDIA.....Dec. 18

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90.
Cabin, to London, $90 and $100.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Paris and all parts of Europe.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Hamilton-st., or at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....2,382 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,646 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
INDIANA.....2,122 tons.....Dec. 1, at 6 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,952 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Offices, No. 20 Broadway.
For freight apply to the company's office,
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, Webster, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $140 to $150. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
Rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Passengers booked and tickets issued for all necessaries for the trip.
NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain Grant, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 12. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Pettigrew, Nov. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Blocum, Dec. 20.
WM. H. WOOD, Agent, No. 87 Wall-st.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COMMODORE, Capt. Hall, Thursday, Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. B. Gibbs.....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. Adams.....Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.
The splendid new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Captain Philips, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deakes, Saturday, Dec. 4.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Address Health & Co. to care of COLUMBIA, Capt. Wan Horn, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

VIA PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHWARD.
THE SOUTHERN FELICITY AND FARRINGTON STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Chichester,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. Hunter,
ETN P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 86 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 20 West-st.
CITY, Captain Bearden, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MORGAN TRAMLE & CO., Agents,
Nos. 34 and 36 Broad-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA MONTGOMERY.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain Limbrunner,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent, to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 277 West-st.,
or to R. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Of Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, Gager.....Saturday, Nov. 13
MARIONA.....Remele.....Saturday, Nov. 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates. For passage, first and cabin, or freight apply to
M. E. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well known first-class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 34 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 86 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow Jesse Pike, No. 34 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 11th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5, North River, foot of Rector-st.
Price of passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all potato South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Havenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 35 William-st.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will sail 15th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, custom-house and exchanges of baggage; in saving the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Good, reliable and trusty couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, 302 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

SOUTHWEST.

The South Pacific Railroad Company will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.
Stages, drawn by excellent teams of horses, will leave Lebanon twice a day for Springfield on arrival of railroad trains at Lebanon, connecting with daily lines to Cassville, in Missouri; Keetsville, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, in Arkansas; Mount Vernon, Granby, Carthage and Neosho, Missouri, and with tri-weekly lines for Bolivar, Stockton and Nevada City, Missouri, and Baxter Springs and Fort Scott, Kansas. Also connecting at Fort Smith with tri-weekly lines to Boggy Depot, Fort Arbuckle and Austin, Texas; and semi-weekly to San Antonio, Fort Stockton, El Paso, and all points in the Southwest.
Through tickets via rail and stage from St. Louis to Springfield, Carthage, Bolivar, Granby, Fort Scott, and all principal points in the Southwest, will be issued, of which further notice will be given.
Full information as to rates of freight, &c., can be obtained at the Company's office, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis.
WM. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.
Trains will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., arriving at Lebanon at 6:40 P. M. and 11:05 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, 32 hours.
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
6:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 3 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 3:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 8 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hempstead, Monroe and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241, 529 and 944 Broadway; No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 6:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Babylon, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 5:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. The 5:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Money.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. H. Null.
Leave Pier No. 38, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets for sale at the ticket office, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander Lewis, Commander Simmons,
will leave daily (Sundays excepted)
AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 39
NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above elegant steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the Albany Boat-house every evening at 7 o'clock, or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
SUNDAY BOAT DISCONTINUED.
The steamers of this line will make their last Sunday trip this season Nov. 7, 1869.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. H. VAILE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11, 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, Nov. 17, 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19, 12:00 M.
Saturday, Nov. 20, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 8:30 A. M.	

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. CLARKE, Nos. 104 and 106 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MANTELS, &c.—Marble and slate, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 655 4th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STORKEEPERS

WILL FIND

IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 308, 311 and 313, Grand, and No. 69, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, 5th block east from Bowery.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL ASSORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FRENCH FELTS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALDEN HOSIERY, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAMBRICS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c. &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Having completed, for this season, our additions to the store,
We are now offering our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
We shall have on exhibition, Monday, Nov. 7, the largest assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
DOLLS, DOLLS' ARTICLES,
TOYS, GAMES, &c.,
comprising the largest variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS
ever displayed in this City,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 16 Duane-st., No. 702 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 154 and 156 Fleet-point-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 5th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most perfect machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior style.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF Toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 370 Broadway, near 18th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and SAMUEL PHIPPS, Jr., of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, who have resided on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in Court at Bankruptcy, No. 1, Nassau-st., cor. Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL J. JOYCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Nassau-st., cor. Broadway, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James T. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER C. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of PETER C. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of Benjamin Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry M. Niver, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge from all debts and claims which are dischargeable by said act, and that the second day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1869.
GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.
n10-lawtuw W*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court, Receiver of the effects, business and choses of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of the dissolution of corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the same to the said receiver; and persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the same to the said receiver by the 24th day of December next. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver by the same day. All persons having any claims against the said Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the same day. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver, in writing and in detail to each receiver at his office, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1869.
CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York. n8-lawtuWTh

NOTICE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register, in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of October, 1869.
GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.
o28-lawtuWTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS C. WOEHNING and HERMAN RUTENBERG, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of the Register, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1869.
JAMES VAN NAMEE, Assignee,
No. 208 Broome-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT ELZASSER, LOUIS ELZASSER and HERMAN NEUMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Elzasser, Louis Elzasser and Herman Neuman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of November, 1869.
HORACE K. THURBER,
Assignee.
n11-lawtuWTh*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of claims proved against the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 2, 1869.
CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.
(Madison-square.)
An elegant suite of rooms may be had for the Winter, consisting of parlor and two large bedrooms, with private bath. Location and accommodations unsurpassed. References given and required.

NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, for first-class families and gentlemen. The house is newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements, with bath and appointments first class. A few day boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with alcove, gas and board for two, $25 a week, and one on second floor, $18; a nice hall room, for a gentleman, $5, in the first-class house No. 149 West 21st-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

NO. 690 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for families, gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; entire second floor, one front room, third floor, two single rooms; no objection to children.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring best-class accommodation; private table only. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or a suite of rooms, which they would rent, without board, to gentlemen of good references. No. 29 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board for just two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of M.-av., south side, in 82d-st.; or address E. M., Box No. 131 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RE-siding in their own house, desire to let one or two handsomely furnished rooms with board or private table. Apply at No. 147 East 23d-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 243.—PRIVATE TABLE if desired; second and third floors partially furnished or newly furnished complete; desirable parties may make very favorable arrangements for the Winter.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, completely furnished (for mother or widow,) single parlors, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board; highest references given and required. Apply at No. 31 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE RES-ervoir House.—One or two handsomely-furnished floors with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 24 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board, at moderate terms; gas, bath and heater. No. 323 West 19th-st. Apply one week.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-ST.—Large newly-furnished front parlor; also other rooms, with first-class table board, to families and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 192 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th ave.—Back parlor and bedroom, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. Reference given and required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, with private table or without board; convenient to Broadway and the hotels, in a strictly private family. No. 44 West 26th-st.

NO. 97 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on first floor, and adjoining, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 220 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA fine second-story front room or two rooms on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; good and convenient location.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room, handsomely furnished, on second story, sunny side, with ample closets, hot and cold water, etc.; with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 227, NEAR 21ST-ST.—A desirable suite of rooms to let with private table; reference required.

NO. 55 WEST 42D-ST., OPPOSITE REServoir Park.—Rooms on first and third floors to let, with board; references given and required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway, to let, with board

THE NEW MARKET.

Full Description of the New Edifice from the Plans of the Architect.

The plans for the new market on Thirty-fourth-street, some of the leading points of which have been already published, exclusively in the TIMES, have been finished in artistic style, and last evening were exhibited to the representatives of the Press at the office of the Company, No. 910 Broadway. The courtesy of Mr. FLANDRENE, the Secretary, made the occasion one of social enjoyment, as well as of universal interest. The architect, Mr. HARRISON, was present and gave a description of his plan. The work will be completed, it is expected, by the 1st of July next. The following is the architect's description:

The main market will cover the whole block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, thus covering a space of 200 feet by 700, or 140,000 square feet, the largest market building under one roof on this continent.

The foundation will be on piles and concrete; the sill course will be of Lockport stone or granite; the walls of brick, twenty-four inches thick, faced with the best Philadelphia, twenty-six feet high at the Eleventh-avenue and about thirty-four feet high at the Twelfth-avenue, owing to the grade of the streets.

There will be 108 doors and windows on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and 30 on Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, exclusive of the windows in the second and third stories. All the doors and windows will be arched with brick and Lockport stone imposts and keystones. The doors will be of ornamental iron and the windows of glass; over the top of each door and window, outside, will be a glass globe. The cornices of ornamental brick work and metal eave brackets. The four corners of the building will be flanked with towers of ornamental iron work 70 feet high. The centre of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-street elevations will be carried up three stories, or 74 feet high, and be 110 feet long by 30 feet deep, to be reached by iron spiral staircases, and to be used as offices, for banks, restaurants or other purposes.

The centre on Eleventh and Twelfth avenues will also be carried up three stories with a cupola, the whole being 112 feet high, and 100 feet long by 30 feet deep. These elevations being supported from the inside by iron columns will not interfere with the main floor of the market.

The roof will consist of three spans or arches of wrought iron lattice work, supported on iron columns; the centre span of 100 feet, dome shape, and 75 feet from the floor; the side spans each 50 feet, and 35 feet from the floor.

A continuous range of circular-headed ventilating windows, eight and ten feet high, respectively, around the whole building, both on the centre of the side spans and on the crown of the main roof. Six patent ventilators, eight feet square, at equal distances along the ridge, thus making not only a grand and elegant roof, but affording abundance of light and ventilation.

The clock tower, which will rise from the centre of the main roof, will be of iron, and 94 feet at the base and 192 feet high.

The covering of the roof will consist of narrow inch and a quarter tongued and grooved white pine, covered with English felt and roofing tin.

The whole building will be lighted inside by 700 gas burners, and outside by 150 globes over the centre of the doors and windows. The main floor will be of French asphalt, with all the proper arrangements for ample drainage. There will be 1,300 stalls inside the main market.

The building will be of the Byzantine style of architecture, simple in construction and grand in effect.

The open market will be between the Twelfth-avenue and the bulkhead line, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, covering a space 200 feet by 320, or 20,000 square feet. This will be floored with asphalt and have a light iron-frame roof, coated with gravel, open all round. This market can be used exclusively for a fish and oyster market or for vendors of country truck.

The pier will be 200 feet long by 36 feet wide, and be built from the centre of the bulkhead line, midway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. This pier will also be covered with numerous openings at both sides for loading and unloading.

The whole outlay of the undertaking will be about $1,000,000. This immense market in all its parts will afford first-class stands for about 1,800 dealers.

The work will commence as soon as the present occupant's leases have expired, (Jan. 1, 1870.) The architect is Mr. H. G. HARRISON, No. 67 William-street, his plans having been adopted by the Company after careful deliberation and selection from a number of plans submitted by some of our leading architects.

Woman's Suffrage Bureau—Speeches and Resolutions.

Many ladies, with a few of the other sex, assembled at No. 237 Broadway yesterday afternoon, to take part in the exercises of the weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Bureau. Mrs. WILBOUR called the meeting to order, and was elected "Chairman" *pro tem.*

Mrs. NORTON said that since the Association demanded suffrage for the sake of power, she thought that they ought to begin and talk about politics. So she had prepared some resolutions to act as a declaration of principles from the women of America to the American people. The resolutions were to this effect: That since all persons were compelled to support the Government, it logically followed that *all* ought to have the right to take part in the Government; that Congress, being the noisiest lying power, was also the only power authorized to determine the question of suffrage; that all persons, without regard to age, sex or color, have the right to require the privilege of the franchise; that none but criminals and the insane and foreigners can justly be deprived of the franchise; that a tax in specie payments was demanded; that the interests of capital and labor are equal; that competition being the soul of trade, there should be no tariff. These resolutions were laid on the table for discussion.

Miss ANTHONY said that Hon. Mr. STILLMAN, a faithful worker for the cause in the Legislature of Rhode Island, was with them, and she wanted the ladies to listen to him.

Mr. STILLMAN called the woman's suffrage movement "the grandest movement of the nineteenth century," and said that it was a year since he made public profession of his belief that the ladies had a right to participate in the government of a country. He was convinced that the matter would soon be settled on the principles of absolute justice. He desired to speak to the opponents of this movement rather than to those imbued with the subject. "All men," in the Declaration of Independence, includes all women. Mr. STILLMAN discussed some of the objections to woman suffrage, and closed with a few words in opposition to the rescission of the Fifteenth Amendment. His last sentence was, "that he knew no reason why not only Pat and Mike, but also Cuffee and Sambo should make laws for Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY and Mrs. H. B. STOWE."

Mrs. NORTON made a few remarks to the effect that she regretted to see a spirit of opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment among the members of the Woman's Suffrage Association, as it made them appear narrow, illiberal and unjust. She could not see how any one could wish to keep back from others what they wished for themselves. Who, she said, would not prefer to see FRED. DOUGLASS in Congress rather than Jonas MORRISSEY? For myself, I would rather any black man I know should legislate for me instead of any one of our present officeholders.

Mrs. STANTON, in reply, gave as the reason for the mismanagement of affairs, to which Mrs. NORTON had alluded, in the case of the Cortland Almshouse, that they had unsexed suffrage. If politics had mothers, she said, as well as fathers, we should be better off. Mrs. STANTON contended for woman suffrage before anything else. She wished the negro and Chinaman to vote, but not to vote for her. Men have no right to pass the Fifteenth Amendment without the consent of the women. She offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That as an Association we rejoice over the unusual attendance of the Woman's Parliament, so noble and orderly in its proceedings, so far-reaching in its debates and so humane in the reforms it proposes, while we regret that they repudiate the demand for suffrage, the only means by which they can accomplish what they propose.

Mrs. STANTON further said, that "womanhood was the grandest fact in this world; wifehood and motherhood were mere secondary matters."

Mrs. WILBOUR then read an essay on "Dogs," in which she called men "the little members of the kingdom of heaven." She reproached the way in which mothers neglect their babies and care for their pet dogs.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. STILLMAN; also, a vote of thanks to Mrs. WILBOUR for her essay.

Mrs. STANTON said she had heard with pleasure that the *Tribune* had taken to discussing ladies' dress, as the transition was very easy from a discussion of their dress to that of their "inalienable rights." She was sorry that Mr. GREELEY had been defeated for Comptroller, but it is bad him to discuss the woman suffrage question she would rejoice rather than grieve. She advised the ladies to study up the question of the currency.

The meeting then adjourned for a week.

The Fisk-Bushnell Suit—Judge Blatchford's Decision.

In the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE against CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL for prosecuting the Erie Railway Company to compel them to pay dividends on their preferred stock, as appears by the extract published in our law columns on Sunday, our report of the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD was not quite correct. The motions to set aside the arrest were made upon orders to show cause. (Granted in June last.) They have been postponed from time to time, at the request of the plaintiffs' counsel, until Saturday, the 6th instant, when they were argued by Mr. STOUGHTON and Ex-Judge ENOTT, and Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the defendant, BUSHNELL, would be discharged from the arrest, but that as the plaintiffs had not ventured to actually arrest the other defendants, they could not make any such motion. So Mr. FISK and his associates have not attached in the United States Court, at least, in proceedings auxiliary to the Erie Company by arresting those who bring them. A similar motion to vacate an arrest in a similar case was argued last June, in the State Court, before Judge CARDOZO. It is understood that the Judge has not yet been able to decide it.

Navy Yard Intelligence—Salute in Memory of Commodore Stewart.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired at noon yesterday at the Navy Yard, in honor of the memory of Commodore STEWART.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived yesterday from Washington, and is taking in stores. She will take to Washington a couple of two-winged propellers. There is an order extant providing that steam vessels must not use steam when at sea with plenty of wind, and in such cases the four-winged propellers do much to delay the progress of the vessels, and it is urged that the two horizontal standing wings of the screw being removed, the speed of the vessels will be increased while sails are in use.

The third-rate frigate *Kearsarge* arrived at the Navy Yard on Monday night. She is said to be the fastest ship in the navy, having made twenty-two miles an hour.

The second-class frigate *Severn* left the dry dock yesterday, and after taking her crew on board, will wait for orders.

The *Seaford*, commanded by Captain RYAN, is now ready to sail for Aspinwall. She takes, besides her crew of 200 sailors, a draft of ninety-eight men and a sergeant's guard of fourteen marines. A tugboat, with another draft of men from Boston, will accompany her. On the return of the *Seaford* to this port she will be dispatched to her regular station in the European Squadron, on which trip she will take an officers' guard.

The Alleged Murder of Mary E. Baker.

Coroner WHITEHILL commenced an inquest last evening on the body of MARY ELIZABETH BAKER, lately residing at the corner of Washington-avenue and Warren-street, Brooklyn, who died in a mysterious manner on the night of Nov. 6. MARY MCDERMOTT was the only witness examined, and from her evidence it appeared that Mrs. BAKER kept an alehouse, and that there were several customers in the house drinking on the night in question; that they all got drunk; that they had a fight; that in the fight Mrs. BAKER (deceased) took part; that she subsequently went into the yard, and being in a disabled condition, fell into a pool of water with her face downward, and there was drowned. The inquest was adjourned until this evening.

Commodore Higgins and the Privateer Hornet.

Commodore HIGGINS, of the Cuban war steamer *Hornet*, who is at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, indignantly denies that any ulterior motive contrary to Cuban interests dictated his entry into the port of Wilmington, and demands an investigation of the charges. It appears from the testimony of his officers that the vessel only unloaded ten tons of coals when she was towed up the Cape Fear River into the harbor of Wilmington by order of the United States authorities, and that this shortness of supply and stress of weather only, induced the course pursued.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A pleasant reception was held at the rooms of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 473 Grand-street, last evening. There was a goodly number of ladies, and gentlemen present. After a variety of entertaining exercises a collation was enjoyed. The organization is in a very prosperous condition, numbering about 120 members. Mr. T. G. SELLEW is chairman, and Mr. J. F. PATTON secretary. It is proposed to open the rooms of the Branch Association for Sunday evening devotional services, and also to form a Sabbath school, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. ADAMS.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening in their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, of Washington, D. C., who was for a number of years resident on the Pacific Coast and employed on different public surveys, will read a paper on the Physical Geography of the Northwestern Territories lying along the forty-ninth parallel between the United States and Great Britain. The subject will be properly illustrated by maps and views.

It was rumored that Mr. BLATCHFORD, Deputy Collector, was in town yesterday, but nothing was known of his whereabouts at the office. The story that he had spent Sunday in his office, and that the state of his desk and papers gave evidence of anything unusual, was emphatically denied by his chief clerk. Collector GRINNELL said yesterday that he knew nothing, either personally or politically, against Mr. BLATCHFORD's character.

A fair for the benefit of the building fund of Trinity Baptist Church, in Third-avenue, of which Rev. Mr. HOLMES is pastor, was opened at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening. The hall was completely filled with a select company of visitors of both sexes, and the exhibition was a fine one.

A temporary detention of the cars of the Avenue C and Dry Dock Railroad was caused yesterday, near the corner of Prince and Mulberry streets, where a contractor commenced work under a contract for putting in a sewer. The Police compelled the contractor to cease work, the railroad men removed the obstructions, and after that all went merry as a car-bell.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday a number of patrolmen were transferred, and Roundsman JAMES MEE, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who was promoted to that position for the arrest of JOHN REAL, the murderer, was remanded to post duty. Commissioner MANIERRE sat to investigate complaints against policemen, and seventeen minor cases were heard.

Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, is daily and nightly thronged by visitors to the Fair of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of disabled soldiers and their families. General SICKEL was among the assemblage present last evening.

The lovers of bold adventure and graphic story-telling will be entertained to-night by M. DU CHAILLU, the African explorer, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, where he will talk of cannibals and gorillas.

WM. SHINE, who has been for several months past connected with the Coroners' Office in the capacity of Deputy to Coroner FLYNN, resigned his position yesterday.

The Franklin Telegraph Company has opened new offices at No. 76 Liberty-street, at No. 1,378 Broadway, and at the Park-avenue Hotel. A. J. HATCH is manager.

Mrs. NORTON will give her lecture on the "Rag Pickers of New-York," this (Thursday) evening at Plimpton Buildings, corner Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. Admission free.

A fine silk flag, the work of Mrs. FRANCISCA KLEIN, of this City, and destined for the Musicians' Union of Chicago, is on exhibition at SPAULDING'S, on Broadway.

PHILIP DATER, No. 263 Madison-avenue, yesterday made a complaint before Justice DODGE, charging MARY ANN ROSIN and FREDERICK WOLFFE with stealing from his house money and jewelry worth $600. The girl was held for examination. A warrant was issued for the arrest of WOLFFE.

The room of SARAH SEELEY, at No. 144 Bleecker-street, during Monday last was entered and robbed of $200 and a bank book showing a credit of $1,000. CAROLINE PRESTON *alias* Carrie Smith was charged with the crime and committed in default of $2,500 bail for trial.

SARAH KENNEDY, 68 years of age and bedridden, last night encountered a horrible death at No. 785½ Columbia-street. A kerosene lamp, placed by her bedside upset, the bed was fired, and she was burned to death.

The stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad Company elected thirteen directors for the ensuing year, yesterday. The old Board was re-elected with the exception of Mr. W. N. POTTER, who is succeeded by Supervisor and State Senator WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The Eighth Ward Independent Club nominated Major HENRY WISSER for Alderman of the Fifth District. He accepted.

The Seventeenth Ward German independent organization nominated Colonel SIMON LEVY for Alderman of the Tenth District.

Brooklyn.

EUGENE B. TUNISON, the clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office who was arrested on the 23d of June last, on the charge of purloining letters, before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, pleaded guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Canvassers yesterday afternoon, the fact was stated that one of the canvassers of the second district of the Sixteenth Ward had lost the returns for the district, whereupon Supervisor CROOM, of Flatbush, moved that the District-Attorney be instructed to secure the arrest of the reckless canvasser, and his indictment by the Grand Jury. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Elections of the Board of Aldermen met last night and commenced to canvass the election returns for city officers.

The Plymouth Church Sunday School festival last night passed off with great *éclat*. The children sang, the audience applauded, and all were delighted. Another festival to-night.

HORACE GREELEY delivered his lecture upon "Self-made Men," at the Plymouth Bethel, in Hicks-street, to a large audience, last evening.

WM. H. KELLY, of Bordentown, was arrested by Detective FRASER last evening on the charge of bigamy.

A number of insurance men have requested the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners to service themselves with more steam fire engines. The Commissioners have the matter under consideration, but some fear it may lead to involve themselves beyond the sum of $200,000.

THOS. BAIRNSIDE, on the 4th of November, 1868, went into Rowe's dog-house, in John-street, for the purpose of obtaining some lumber, when Rowe's dog assaulted him and bit his left arm, tearing off the flesh and penetrating to the bone. He sued the Rowe firm in the Supreme Court for damages amounting to $5,000, and recovered $250.

MARY MCGUIRE, a domestic in the family of Mr. HYATT, Macy-avenue, near Quincy-street, took a large dose of arsenic yesterday afternoon, and was removed to the City Hospital, where the usual antidote was administered. She still lives.

New-Jersey.

The recently elected Register of Essex County finds some difficulty in obtaining possession of the office. Mr. SPEER, the present official, says his commission was dated on the 18th of November, 1864, and declines to retire until the expiration of his five years' term. In the meantime the office is closed, and no deeds are registered.

The third annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Association of Base-ball Players was held at the Opera House, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and, after a very pleasant and harmonious session, the Convention adjourned to meet at Elizabeth, N. J., in November, 1869. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. GALE, of the Resolute Club of Elizabeth; First Vice-President, G. W. DENYRES, of Champion Club of Jersey City; Second Vice-President, W. D. RICHARDS, of Ætna Club of Jersey City; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. DARCY, of Union Club of Hudson City; Recording Secretary, E. BOLLES, of Amateur Club of Newark; Treasurer, THOS. D. HARRISON, of Bergen Club. Delegates to National Convention: Messrs. WESTERVELT, HUDNUT and WOOD.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for Money and for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 69¾; 1864, old, 67¾; 1867, 68¾; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum opens firm at 61¾f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Nov. 10—1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market has a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

HAMBURG, Nov. 10.—Petroleum opens quiet.

BREMEN, Nov. 10.—Petroleum opens quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 10—3 P. M.—The Bourse is now quiet. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—United States Five Twenty Bonds opened flat and quiet at 80@80½ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—Cotton opens flat and quiet at 124½f. ⅌ cwt. for Low Middling afloat.

LONDON, Nov. 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ for money and 93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 69¾; 1865, old, 67¾; 1867, 68¾; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s.@28s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ⅌ gallon.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—Cotton closed quiet and flat on spot at 144½f.; afloat 2,000 round.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum closed firm; prices unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, 6@7. WHEAT steady; No. 2, 87¼c.@87½c.; in the afternoon, dull and lower; closed 87½c. seller November; 86½c. seller last half November, for No. 2. CORN steady and firmer at 66½c.@66¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon neglected; offered at 66c. cash. OATS quiet at 36c.@36½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 68½c. for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2. BARLEY nominally 85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES active and steady at 85c. PROVISIONS firm and more active. PORK, $20.62½@$20.50, cash; $20.75 seller November and $20.87½@$21 seller January. LARD, 12½c. Green HAMS, 14c. Green SHOULDERS nominally 10c. LIVE HOGS a shade higher at $8.50@$8.75 for Common; $9.25@$10 for Extra. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 68,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. PERIOUS firm and steady.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR heavy; Spring and Fall Superfines, $3.50@$4; Spring and Fall Extra, $5.75@$6.50; Spring and Fall Double Extra, $6@$6; Treble Extra, $6.50@$8.50. WHEAT fine; No. 1 Spring, 82c.@83c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c.@92c.; No. 1 Red Fall $1.03@$1.10; Low Choice to Choice, $1.12½@$1.16; No. 1 White, $1.17. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. BARLEY firm for best quality; Prime to Fancy Minnesota Spring, $1.10@$1.40. RYE firmer, 66c.@70c. WHISKY lower; sales at 86c.@91. PORK—Old Mess, $20.75. DRY-SALTED MEATS—Order sales of 13c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Clear Ribs, 15¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Small order sales of Shoulders at 10½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull at 16½c.@16¾c. for Tierces, 18c. for Keg. BUTTER quiet and unchanged. LIVE HOGS firm at $8.50@$8.75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 2,400 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 78,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR in good demand; sales holding firmly; Spring closed at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White, $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 in car lots at 80c. BARLEY dull; sales 5,000 bushels prime Up-Lake Canada at $1.15. RYE and PEAS nominal. COMMEAL $1 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; quotations nominal. SHIPMENTS, 24,000 bushels Barley, 2 tons Canal Freight. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12½c. Barley, 5c. $15@$16c. Rail to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. Rail to Albany—Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 75c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls. Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Barley, 17,000 bushels Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Barley, 7,400 bushels Rye, 225,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales No. 1 Red at $1 10; No. 2, $1 05. CORN in fair demand at 64c.@65c. OATS firmer at 36c.@38c. RYE dull at 80c.@90c. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 22@$1 25, the latter price for Canada; Fall, $1 30. COTTON dull and nominally lower; Middling, 20½c. TOBACCO nearly sales, 26 hhds. at $3.50@$7 for Common to Medium; small sales at $1. PORK dull; small sales of new at $21. Bulk MEATS—No demand; held at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Clear Sides. LARD held at 16½c. for Steam; 17½c. for Kettle. BACON—Small sales of old at 18½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. for Clear Sides. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—COTTON lower and in light demand; Middling Uplands, 20½c.; Middling Gulf, 20½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5.25; Extras, $5.50@$5.75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$8.25; Pennsylvania do., $5.87½@$6.50; Indiana and Ohio, $5.25@$6.75; Fancy, $7@$7.50. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1.12@$1.20; Amber, $1.20@$1.25. RYE commands $1.05. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1.01@$1.02; New unchanged; Mixed Western, 98c.@99c. OATS steady at 50c.@60c. COFFEE unchanged. Fair and good Rio, 15½c.@16c. SUGAR—Nothing material doing; 11½c.@12½c. WHISKY dull; Pennsylvania, 90c.@$1. Small sales of Rye PORK dull; small sales of new at $21. Bulk MEATS—No demand; held at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 16½c. for Steam; 17½c. for Kettle. BACON—Small sales of old at 18½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. for Clear Sides. EXCHANGE steady.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling nominally at 20c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5.25; do. Extra, $5.75@$6.50; do. Family, $6.75@$7. City Mills Superfine, $5.25@$5.50; do. Extra, $6@$6.50; do. Family, $7@$8. Western Superfine, $5.25@$5.50; do. Extra, $5.75@$6.25; do. Family, $6.75@$7.25. WHEAT steady; prime to choice Red, $1.20@$1.25. CORN—White, Old, $1.01@$1.03; New do., 92c.@95c. OATS, 38c.@39c. RYE dull at 80c.@81. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY in moderate demand at lower rates; sales at $1.01@$1.03.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—COTTON very active; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales, 9,300 bales; receipts, 1,122 bales; stock, 182,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,000 bales. FLOUR, CORN and OATS firm and unchanged. HAY scarce and higher; Prime, $21@$22. PORK and BACON unchanged. LARD dull at 12c. SUGAR firm; Louisiana, 11½c.@12c. MOLASSES firm; Clear Sugar, 60c. WHISKY and COFFEE quiet and unchanged. GOLD, 136½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120; Sight, par@¼ discount.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; Amber, $1.11; No. 2 Red held at $1.16; buyer offer $1.15; No. 1 Red, $1.19. CORN advancing; No. 1, 84½c.; No. 2, 83½c. OATS quiet; No. 1 held at 40c. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 85c., in bulk. OATS, in bulk, 38c. RYE, in bulk, 90c. HOGS—Light, $8@$8.25; Heavy, $8@$8.75. TOBACCO—Sales to-day, 25 hhds. at 2c. for Lugs, and $10@$12.50 for Leaf. Mess PORK unchanged. BACON quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, in tierces, 17½c. WHISKY active at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at 91½c. for No. 1; 87½c. for No. 2. OATS scarce and firmer at 41c. in Store, 38c. in Cars. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 16c. to Buffalo, 18c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head; market lively and prices 25c. per average; market firmer; holders asking an advance; sales of Canada steers at $3.50@$4.50; Ohio and Western do. $4@$4.50; Canada Cows, $30@$40; Canada Calves, $18@$25. HOGS—Receipts light; market firm and a shade higher.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—WHEAT firm, and advanced 2c. per bu.; No. 1 Red, $1.19@$1.20; No. 2, $1.16. CORN steady and nominally higher. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at 90c.; No. 2 held at 80c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—COTTON firm at 20¼c.; receipts, 1,200 bales; exports, 300 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 85c. OATS, 35c. PORK, $21. LARD, [illegible] BACON—Sides, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]. HAY, [illegible]. WHISKY, [illegible]. SUGAR, [illegible]. COFFEE, [illegible]. GOLD, [illegible]. EXCHANGE, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—COTTON declining; No. 2 Middling, 20c.; receipts, 125 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 11,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 1,200 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 41½c.@42c. RESIN steady at $1.90@$2.50. Crude TURPENTINE, $1@$2.25. TAR unchanged. COTTON, Middling, nominally 20c. The weather is cloudy and rainy.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10.—The COTTON market was active in the morning at outside quotations, but closed quiet at inside; sales, 1,500 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 418 bales; exports, 500 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—WHEAT advanced 20c.; Red Winter, $1.20; No. 1 White, $1.18; Amber, $1.07@$1.08; Receipts, $1.04. OATS active at 44c. BARLEY, $1.20@$1.40 ⅌ cental.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR steady; free sales for export; rates unchanged. WHEAT closed week at $1.30@$1.35. LEGAL TENDERS, 78.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The COTTON market is dull and easier; sales, 370 bales; receipts, 527 bales; stock, 34,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10.—COTTON—Receipts, 978 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; sales, 200 bales; market weak at 21½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,400 bales; exports, 300 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 20½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—STOCKS dull; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. GOLD, 137¼.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

At One Hundred-street Market this morning, sales were very dull until about 11 o'clock, when business took a more lively turn, and some considerable lots changed hands at rates agreeable to buyers and sellers; a limited number of Prime Steers sold at 16c. ⅌ lb., but the average of the grades were only fair. Milch Cows were low closed and sold from $35@$100 ⅌ head; Calves ranged from 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb. A few top Veals realized 12c. ⅌ lb. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 16c. ⅌ lb.; first quality, 15½c. ⅌ lb.; second quality, 12c.@14c.; third quality, 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; highest prices quoted, 16c. ⅌ lb.; lowest prices quoted, 10c. ⅌ lb.; this day's average, exclusive of the small number of Prime Bullocks, 12½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

E. MURRY sold for self 22 Kentuckys at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 71⅞ cwt. T. C. BARNES sold 41 Kentuckys from 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb. There were a few prime top in this lot, average weight 7½ cwt. S. ULERY & GOFF sold 140 Kentuckys fair cattle, with a few prime tops, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. B. BEMIS sold for self, of Ohio, 22 head ⅌ head. These were common cattle. H. LOCKMAN sold for T. DUFFY 40 Illinois common cattle, from 12½c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. WORTHINGTON sold for J. SPRIGG, 101 Ohios, fair cattle, from 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. MARTIN & CARY sold 112 State Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. H. WILLIAMS & MERRY sold for self, 111 common lot of mixed Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. HURD sold for J. Moss, 74 Ohio good Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. R. SCHUYLER sold 100 Kentuckys, fair Cattle, from 12½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 70 Illinois, common lot, from 12½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. SHOEL sold for self, 80 Kentuckys, fair, for 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 95 Illinois, mixed lot, from 12c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 Indiana, ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 Kentuckys at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., and 20 Michigan, low grade, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. J. EYRAULT sold 18 head of Cattle, fattened by self in this State, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

POINTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. KIERNAN sold 39 Canada Sheep, weight 110 lbs., on an average at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 26 Canada Sheep and Lambs, average weight 74 lbs., from 5½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Canada Sheep and Lambs from 5½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 101 State Sheep and Lambs, average weight 86 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 41 Sheep at $4 ⅌ head; 4 Sheep at $3 ⅌ head; 15 Sheep at $4 ⅌ head; 50 Sheep, weight 4,900 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 83 Sheep and Lambs, weight 3,910 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 120 Sheep at $3@$4 ⅌ head; 24 Sheep at $4 ⅌ head; 13 Sheep at $4 ⅌ head; 4 Sheep, weight 1,060 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Lambs, weight 660 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,575 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 54 Sheep, weight 4,320 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,340 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 74 Sheep, weight 5,550 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 2,565 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Sheep and Lambs, weight 4,275 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

REED & MCGRAW sold 240 State Sheep, weight 15,300 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 94 Sheep, weight 6,003 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 390 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 49 Lambs, weight 2607 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Lambs, weight 285 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of sales effected by H. VON WEST for ASBURY & LEECH—2,602 Sheep and Lambs, weight 124,076 lbs., average price, $3 50 ⅌ head; also sold 125